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U.S. Planes Reach Zaire With Aid for Cholera Fight

Purification of Water Gets Highest Priority, Death Toll Now 20,000

By Barry James

With no sign of a lull in the cholera epidemic among more than 1 million Rwandan refugees in Zaire, U.S. aircraft shipped water purification units into the area on Tuesday, giving aid workers their first effective tool in fighting the highly infectious disease.

Along with the purification plants and other heavy equipment, the transport planes brought in two fire trucks to pump water from Lake Kivu to the plants.

The biggest purification plant is capable of treating 24,000 gallons (91,000 liters) an hour, and will provide the first clean water since 1.2 million refugees began moving across the border to the eastern Zaire town of Goma nearly two weeks ago.

More U.S. planes were scheduled to arrive late Tuesday as part of an operation that officials said could involve up to 2,000 U.S. troops in Rwanda and eastern Zaire. Until now, the refugees have been scooping polluted water from Lake Kivu, leading to a cholera epidemic that is killing thousands every day. Aid workers said that clean water was the highest priority in checking both cholera and dysentery, which are raging through encampments that lack any kind of sanitation.

Aid workers estimated that 20,000 people have died of cholera, dysentery, malaria, starvation and other causes in the past week.

Although desperately needed by aid workers, the U.S. water plants will not be able to handle the total water requirements, estimated at five liters a person a day.

Using explosives, French troops blasted six mass graves in hard volcanic rock to bury thousands of bodies that have piled up along the roadsides and in the squalid refugee encampments.

David Rawson, the U.S. ambassador to Rwanda, asked the new government in Kigali, the capital, to authorize the sending of U.S. troops and equipment to the country to help refugees return to their homes.

"Our only objective is to get help to the suffering people as quick as possible and by any means," Mr. Rawson was quoted as saying by The Associated Press.

President Bill Clinton ordered the military buildup last weekend as part of the international response to the worst refugee crisis in memory. Brigadier General Jack Nix flew to eastern Zaire on Tuesday to spearhead the U.S. operation.

U.S. and French troops succeeded in

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Berlusconi's Grasp Grows Shakier

By Alan Friedman

The admission by a senior executive of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's Fininvest business empire that he bribed tax inspectors, followed by accusations that Mr. Berlusconi cannot distinguish between his roles as company owner and government head, have left Italy's 11-week-old coalition looking distinctly shaky.

Although the prime minister's loyalists insisted on Tuesday that the conflict-of-interest issue would soon go away, Mr. Berlusconi's credibility appears to have been seriously damaged by his second political crisis in less than a week.

What is most striking is that Mr. Berlusconi — who upon taking office pledged to create a blind trust and keep his \$7 billion-a-year Fininvest business

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empire separate from politics — may have no one to blame but himself.

In a humiliating about-face last week, the prime minister hastily withdrew a controversial emergency-decree law that would have sharply curtailed the powers of the prosecutors leading Italy's 30-month anti-corruption probe.

At the time, Mr. Berlusconi bristled at suggestions that he had pushed the law in

order to protect against the possible arrest of his brother, Paolo, who is under investigation, or of senior executives of Fininvest who are accused of paying bribes to the Guardia di Finanza, Italy's financial police.

But the move, which was condemned by the anti-corruption magistrates in Milan, galvanized public opinion against Mr. Berlusconi and brought harsh criticism from both of his coalition partners, the neofascist National Alliance and the Northern League.

Then, on Sunday night, 24 hours after the magistrates ordered the arrest of two

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ISRAELI EMBASSY HIT — A car bomb in London nearly obliterated the vehicle, damaged the Israeli Embassy and wounded 13 people Tuesday. In Argentina, a man was detained in last week's attack at a Jewish center. Page 2.

Bosnian Serbs to Reimpose Sarajevo Siege

By John Pomfret

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Bosnian Serbs said Tuesday they would shut Sarajevo's only roads to the outside world in a defiant gesture toward the international community that will effectively reimpose a siege.

In a letter to the United Nations command in Sarajevo, Radovan Karadzic, the

leader of the Bosnian Serbs, said he was ordering his forces to shut the three links Wednesday for the foreseeable future because, he claimed, Bosnia's mostly Muslim government was using the arteries to smuggle weapons into the city.

UN officials denied Tuesday that the Muslims were sneaking in guns.

Mr. Karadzic's move is the bluntest and most aggressive yet in a series of maneuvers designed to show both the international community and the Bosnian government that there is little they can do to alter the course of Bosnia's war without the express permission of the Bosnian Serbs.

Last week, UN officials charged that Serbian gunners fired more than 20 bullets into a UN plane, in effect shutting Sarajevo's airport and grounding the airlift that kept this city alive for almost two years. Over the weekend, Serbian forces twice used heavy weapons around the Muslim enclave of Gorazde in violation of a NATO ultimatum threatening air strikes.

In shutting down roads that have been open since late March, the Serbian ploy is timed for maximum effect. On Saturday,

foreign ministers from the United States, Russia, Germany, Britain and France are scheduled to meet to decide how to react to the Serbs' rejection of a peace plan those nations drew up. According to that plan, the Serbs, who hold 72 percent of Bosnia, would have to surrender about one-third of their holdings to a federation of Muslims and Croats, who possess the remainder.

Under terms of the peace proposal, the international community has said it would consider increasing pressure against the Serbs if they reject the proposal. New pressure might come by tightening economic sanctions against Serbia, the mentor of the Bosnian Serbs, by better protecting Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia or finally by lifting an international arms embargo against Bosnia's Muslims.

As such, UN officials said, the Serbs' belligerent behavior is crafted to show that pressure is a two-way street and that there is not much the international community can do to significantly bend their will.

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Joint Pledge of Peace But Goals That Differ

Recognizing An Inevitable Reconciliation

Rabin Appears With Hussein In Congress

By Elaine Sciolino

WASHINGTON — There is a saying in the Talmud that the Messiah will come when he is no longer needed. Peace between Jordan and Israel is coming because it already exists.

King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel did not need much coaxing to sign a declaration Monday ending the state of war between their countries. They based their diplomatic breakthrough on a recognition of their mutual self-interest and the comfort that what they were doing was endorsed by their people.

The ceremony at the White House was different from the high-anxiety encounter last September between Mr. Rabin and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader. That was a forced marriage between two lifelong foes who had been wishing each other dead for years.

By contrast, the event Monday was more like a sedate engagement between

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longtime neighbors who knew they had a lot in common, had secretly cooperated for years and now, in this new era in the Middle East, could finally allow their relationship to flourish in the light of day.

Israel and Jordan have more or less coexisted in a cold peace since the 1967 war, when the Israelis captured the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the Golan Heights from Syria and the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan. King Hussein concluded that the war had been a disaster for the Arab world, and in 1973, when Syria and Egypt moved against Israel, he sent a symbolic army division out of Arab solidarity, but much too late to make a difference.

The euphoria on Monday was palpable. There at the White House stood Mr. Rabin, who was chief of staff of the Israeli Army when it defeated the armies of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan in 1967, alongside King Hussein, a descendant of Mohammed who had lost the holy places of Jerusalem to Israel in that war.

At one point, President Bill Clinton told his aides how struck he was "by the personal warmth between them and how they couldn't talk enough together."

It took the peace agreement between the Israelis and the Palestinians both to free King Hussein and to force him to accelerate the pace of his peacemaking with Israel.

Suddenly, the Palestinians were making peace on their own. The king, whose country's population is 80 percent Palestinian, was freed from the responsibility for the fate of the Palestinian people and their claim to Israeli-occupied land.

He was also confronted with the prospect that the Palestinians would reap the benefits of peace in the Israeli-occupied territories without him. President Hafez Assad of Syria was holding back, but other Arab leaders were moving forward to receive Israeli cabinet aides and beginning to negotiate joint economic projects.

What finally impelled the king was his concern about economic security.

He saw the value of the Jordanian dinar.

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WASHINGTON — King Hussein of Jordan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel vigorously reaffirmed before Congress on Tuesday their pursuit of peace in the Middle East.

"I consider myself to be a soldier in the army of peace," Mr. Rabin declared. "The state of war between Jordan and Israel is over," King Hussein said, bringing the Senate and House to their feet, their applause echoing through the chamber.

But their warmth and rapport, a day after they signed a landmark accord formally ending 46 years of hostility between Israel and Jordan, did not disguise that their political goals were not entirely parallel.

"For our part, we will never forget Palestine," the king said, while also asserting that only God could exercise sovereignty over the Muslim, Christian and Jewish holy sites in Jerusalem.

Mr. Rabin, for his part, offered an emotional reminder of Israel's struggle for Jerusalem and said that the city was "the heart of the Jewish people." At the conclusion, he donned a yarmulke, the Jewish prayer cap, and intoned the ancient Hebrew blessing to "our Lord who has preserved us and sustained us and enabled us to reach this time."

In the galleries sat Israelis who had lost family members in wars with the Arabs. Mr. Rabin read their names, and they stood and were applauded.

Witnessing the historic event, the first occasion when two world leaders had addressed a joint session of Congress at the same time, were cabinet officers, foreign ambassadors and Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg of the Supreme Court.

The two leaders later issued a sharp condemnation of recent terrorist attacks that threaten Middle East peace. Standing between them at a White House news conference, President Bill Clinton also denounced the bombings as the likely work of terrorists opposed to Middle East peace.

Standing between the leaders at a White House news conference, Mr. Clinton also denounced the bombings as the likely work of terrorists opposed to Middle East peace. "We will not, we must not, allow them to disrupt the peace process," he said. "We cannot allow the enemies of peace to prevail."

King Hussein said Arabs and Israelis had to "live as members of one family" and denounced as "enemies of hope, enemies of security" those responsible for the bombing next to the Israeli Embassy in London on Tuesday.

Mr. Rabin lashed out at "radical Islamic terrorists" he said were committed to blocking peace in the region through violence, including the London bombing and another of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires.

The declaration signed by the two men Monday was one of nonbelligerency, a step short of a formal peace treaty. The two leaders pledged in it "to bring an end to bloodshed and sorrow."

The immediate target of cooperation between Israel and Jordan is bolstering the region's economy by sharing scarce water

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A French nurse aiding a Rwandan boy Tuesday after he was pulled from a mass grave in Zaire seconds before he would have been buried alive by bulldozers.

Now, Whitewater as the Ultimate Insider's Game

By Howard Schneider

WASHINGTON — From the start it had the ring of a Beltway extravaganza, replete with weighty philosophy wrapped deep in bureaucratic phrase, a few new turns of phrase, and the inevitable partisan sparring.

Nevertheless, a crowd packed into the House Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee room on Tuesday to hear seemingly endless discussion of such obscure issues as "recusals," "regulatory oversight," "redactions," and "statutes of limitations."

The dissection of government minutiae went on so long that at one point Representative Maxine Waters, Democrat of California, deemed it "boring, uninteresting and uninformative."

"I'm sorry that we must spend our time here," she said. The sentiment seemed shared by many.

The most enticing of the thousands of government documents turned over for the congressional Whitewater hearings were excerpts of the private diaries of the Treasury chief of staff, Joshua Steiner, a young official so unaccustomed to Washington's ways that he wrote about a secret White House meeting in a now-publicized love letter to a girlfriend.

And even the diaries were dull, filled with agonizing over whether Mr. Steiner's boss, Roger C. Altman, should recuse himself and what scoops he might read in The New York Times.

This was, after all, a hearing on Whitewater's "Washington phase," as opposed to the yet-to-come "Arkansas

phase" that will deal with possible savings and loan fraud and involve a meticulous reconstruction of Bill Clinton's personal finances.

And as the committee chairman, Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, rang the opening bell on this summer's main event, it was clear that, for now, the hearings will be the ultimate insider's game.

Has the White House "employed obfuscating redaction techniques?" Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, asked in his opening statement, using college words to ask what is really the central question of this set of hearings: Did the White House lie about a series of meetings between the Treasury Department and White House staff?

The other central issue — whether the

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Long-Distance Porn: Very Wrong Number for Parents

By Elizabeth Kastor

WASHINGTON — At first, Bob assumed that the pricey long-distance calls on his June phone bill were to some small town in Ohio. Perhaps his live-in baby-sitter had been calling home.

He was wrong. Moldova is not in Ohio. It is a former republic of the Soviet Union, and the number that attracted more than \$250 worth of calls from his house is not anybody's home.

"Hi, there," the breathy female voice answered, via recording, when the Washington father called the international number to check it out. "Am I glad you called the hottest sex service available today! Whatever your kink, we can give you exactly what you're looking for. For our notorious hot phone sluts, press 1."

Bob chose not to select an option, but he began to think his 11-year-old twin boys probably had.

International phone sex lines are just one of the ingenious methods that the pornography industry has developed to separate callers from their money. This separation happens at \$2.25 for the first minute and \$2.12 for each additional minute, if you happen to be calling Moldova.

The Federal Communications Commission and all the major phone carriers have received complaints about such international calls, and the number of complaints is rising.

"We get parents saying, 'I've got a bill of \$800 and \$900 a day — 16, 17 calls a day. I didn't call Zimbabwe!'" said Carol Aarhus, a spokeswoman for MCI. "When we inform the parents that it's their children, oftentimes they are very embarrassed."

Most of the international calls to sex lines reach services in small places like Suriname, São Tomé or the Azores. Some countries allow the addition of hefty surcharges to international calls, boosting the cost even higher than the regular long-distance tariff.

The international numbers are advertised in publications such as Rolling Stone. Although the numbers include the international prefix of 011, many customers apparently do not recognize it or associate it with high charges.

Both MCI and AT&T are planning efforts to alert consumers about the sex lines.

Donna Lampert, senior policy adviser to the common carrier bureau of the Federal Communications Commission, said the agency was also monitoring complaints

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L.Fr.
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....9.00 FF	Réunion.....11.20 FF
Gabon.....9.00 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Ghana.....300 Dr.	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....2,000 Lire	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....1,120 CFA	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....JD 1.50	U.A.E.....3.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 8.16	Up 0.19%
3735.08	113.88
The Dollar	Yen
New York 1.595	108.25
London 1.594	108.25
Paris 1.594	108.25
Frankfurt 1.594	108.25
Stockholm 1.594	108.25
Oslo 1.594	108.25
Copenhagen 1.594	108.25
Helsinki 1.594	108.25
Reykjavik 1.594	108.25
Lisbon 1.594	108.25
Madrid 1.594	108.25
Rome 1.594	108.25
Berlin 1.594	108.25
Amsterdam 1.594	108.25
Brussels 1.594	108.25
Zurich 1.594	108.25
Vienna 1.594	108.25
Warsaw 1.594	108.25
Budapest 1.594	108.25
Sofia 1.594	108.25
Belgrade 1.594	108.25
Prague 1.594	108.25
Bratislava 1.594	108.25
Podgorica 1.594	108.25
Belmopra 1.594	108.25
Managua 1.594	108.25
Tegucigalpa 1.594	108.25
San Jose 1.594	108.25
Guatemala 1.594	108.25
Managua 1.594	108.25
Tegucigalpa 1.594	108.25
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Managua 1.594	108.25
Tegucigalpa 1.594	108.25
San Jose 1.594	108.25
Guatemala 1.594	108.25

Car Bombing Near Israeli Embassy in London Wounds 13

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — A car bomb exploded next to the Israeli Embassy in London on Tuesday, wounding 13 people and bringing warnings from Israeli officials of an international terrorist campaign by radical Islamic groups opposed to the Middle East peace process.

The bomb went off at 10 minutes past noon in Kensington district, across from Kensington Palace on a gated street where cars must be cleared by the police to enter.

The police said the car, a gray Audi sedan, had been parked in front of a small apartment building next to the embassy a few minutes before the explosion. They said the bomb appeared to have

been made of 20 to 30 pounds (9 to 14 kilograms) of explosives stashed in the car's trunk.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the explosion, followed by eight days a car bomb explosion at a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires, killing at least 96 people. A Lebanon-based Islamic group, the Partisans of God, took responsibility for that bombing.

The London explosion also followed by one day the agreement in Washington by Israel and Jordan to end hostilities between their countries. In Washington, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel and Jews all over the world faced "an international peril" from radical Islamic opponents of Israel.

"There is no doubt in my mind we face a wave of extreme Islamic radical terrorist movements

in the Arab Muslim countries," Mr. Rabin said in an interview with NBC. "They have infrastructure all over the world — in the United States, in Europe, in Latin America."

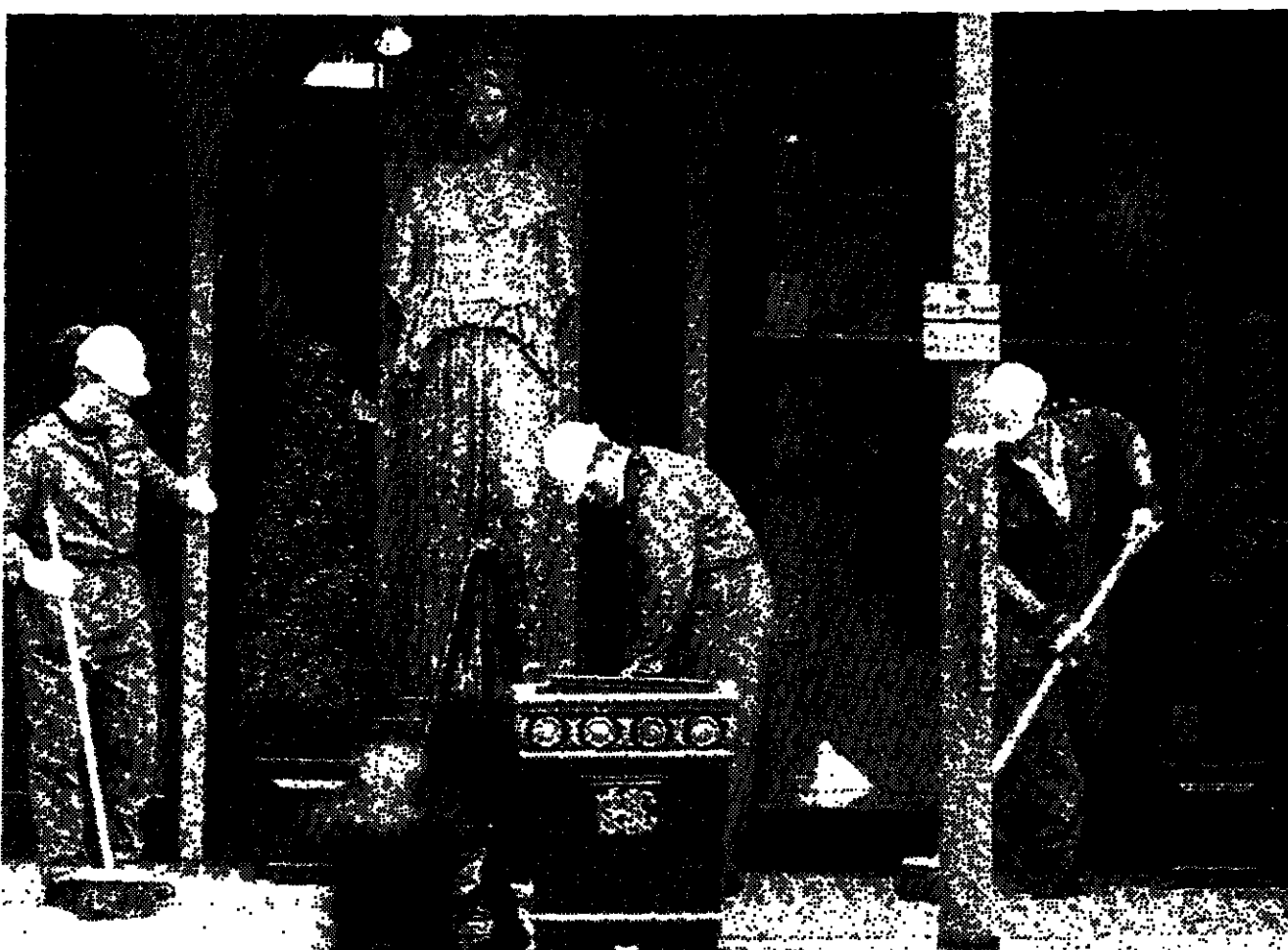
The police in London offered no explanation as to how the car got past the security gate on the street, which is lined with about a dozen embassies. But at a news conference, Commander David Tucker, the head of the police's anti-terrorist squad, said the driver, whom he described as a woman between 35 and 60 years old, "Mediterranean" in appearance and carrying a Harrod's shopping bag, had been seen walking away from the car before the blast and was being sought for questioning.

The explosion ripped open the front of the apartment building and caused extensive dam-

age to the embassy. But the most serious injury was a broken arm, a spokesman for Charing Cross Hospital said.

"When we heard the explosion we immediately laid down on the floor," said Amir Mahmood, the second secretary at the embassy. "Right afterward we evacuated people from the embassy to Hyde Park and sent people home. There was no panic. Everything is under control, and thank God we are all alive."

Kensington Palace, several hundred yards away on the other side of the street, is home to a number of members of Britain's royal family. Several windows there were blown out by the explosion. Princess Margaret, Queen Elizabeth II's sister, was in the palace but not hurt.



London police officers sweeping up the rubble caused by the car bomb that exploded Tuesday near the Israeli Embassy.

Van Owner Is Held In Argentine Blast

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Argentine police have detained the owner of a delivery van believed to have been used in the bombing of a Jewish community center here, President Carlos Saul Menem said Tuesday.

At least 96 people were killed in the attack July 18 against the headquarters of the Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations.

The investigation "is advancing quickly," Mr. Menem told a radio interviewer.

An Israeli general who took part in the rescue effort here said he believed a suicide bomber drove a Renault van packed with hundreds of pounds of explosives right up to the door of the building.

"We've found parts of a vehicle with a corpse inside, which could be the driver's," the general, Zeev Livne, told the daily Pagina 12.

Mr. Menem did not identify the detained man, but said he would be questioned by Judge Juan José Galeano, who is heading the investigation.

Judge Galeano returned late Monday from Caracas, where,

according to local newspapers, he interviewed a former Iranian diplomat said to have information on the attack and the 1992 bombing of Israel's embassy in Buenos Aires.

Israel suspects that Iran and Hezbollah, a fundamentalist guerrilla group based in Lebanon and supported by Iran, had a hand in both attacks.

However, another group based in Lebanon, calling itself the Supporters of God, claimed responsibility for the bombing of last week.

The Lebanese foreign minister said in Beirut that there was no such group.

■ **Group Claims Air Crash**

U.S. and Panamanian investigators have concluded that a bomb caused a plane crash in Panama last week that killed 21 people, most of them Jewish, the Panamanian president, Guillermo Endara, was quoted as saying, Reuters reported.

The Supporters of God group has claimed responsibility for the plane crash, as well as for the bombing of the Jewish community center in Argentina.

UN Monitoring Stops Iraqi A-Weapons, but Saddam Survives

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — The video image flickering in a United Nations office here indicates that the monitoring system imposed on Iraq's industry is achieving its aim of preventing President Saddam Hussein from building weapons of mass destruction.

But it also means that the oil embargo and other sanctions placed on Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait are closer to being lifted without having achieved their unstated aim — in the eyes of the United States and some other countries — of removing Mr. Saddam from power as well.

A little green line, constantly expanding and contracting at the bottom of the screen in the UN office, means that the picture is being relayed live from a camera trained on equipment on a factory floor somewhere in Iraq.

The camera is part of a sophisticated system, requiring 20 tons of sensors and other electronic equipment, which the United Nations is installing in 30 key plants and which is designed to guarantee that Iraq does not develop nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or long-range rockets.

Meanwhile, the second floor of the UN office is being ripped apart as a high-security control center is built for an 80-person team that expects to be monitoring Iraqi industry for years to come.

A 90-meter (300-foot), red and white tower has just been completed to receive signals from all the remote-control cameras and sensors installed in factories around the country. The same tower will transmit radio signals from the control center to inspectors in the field.

"This is the most sophisticated and intrusive industrial monitoring system ever devised," said Guy Martelle, an American engineer working on the project, which he said he expects to be fully operational by September.

All this equipment, together with the regular checks that UN inspectors will make on some 150 industrial sites that could be used to develop prohibited weapons, represents a political turning point in Iraq's troubled relations with the UN Security Council.

As part of the terms for ending the Gulf War in 1991, the council created the UN Special Commission and ordered it to eliminate Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and ensure that Baghdad never acquired them again. When this has been done to its satisfaction, the council said, the embargo on Iraqi oil sales will have "no further force or effect."

After first trying to hide his secret military programs and then obstructing the arms inspectors sent to ferret them out, Mr. Saddam now appears to be cooperating fully with the special commission in the hope that the council will lift the oil embargo early next year.

Earlier this month, when the council last reviewed the embargo, Rolf Ekeus, the Swedish head of the special commission, said the first part of his task was almost complete.

Some documents relating to weapons programs are still missing. But Mr. Ekeus said he hoped to report "shortly that the full accounting of Iraq's programs which the council required has been completed."

The council must still adopt a resolution requiring companies selling equipment with military potential to Iraq to report such sales in the future so the UN monitors can ensure that it is not used in arms development.

But after a probationary period to make sure the monitoring system works — Mr. Ekeus suggested six months — the special commission now believes that it will be in a position next March to report that Iraq has complied with the Security Council's disarmament terms, indicating that the embargo should be lifted.

All the evidence now suggests that Iraq is determined to ensure that the monitoring system works well.

Last November, Mr. Saddam formally agreed to it. In December, Iraq decreed that tampering with the monitoring system was "a major crime." And Mr. Ekeus said in a recent interview that he believed that Mr. Saddam had personally ordered full cooperation with the UN commission in May.

"Cooperation is excellent," said Jaako Ylitalo, the Finnish head of the UN team. "The Iraqis have created a special authority to work with us, and we have hundreds of them helping install the system."

But two major difficulties may still make the Security Council reluctant to lift economic sanctions when the commission finds that Iraq has complied.

The first is Iraq's continuing attitude toward Kuwait, the Gulf emirate that Iraq annexed and invaded in 1990. While Iraq's rubber-stamp Parliament officially annulled the annexation after the Gulf War, the following year, the government-controlled news media in Baghdad continue to refer to Kuwait as part of Iraq.

The second difficulty is the attitude of the Clinton administration, which appears to be following in the footsteps of its predecessor, arguing that Iraq cannot be trusted to behave so long as Mr. Saddam remains in power.

Referring to the UN commission by its diplomatic shorthand, W. Anthony Lake, President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, wrote in Foreign Affairs magazine in April: "There is plenty of evidence to suggest the only reason the Iraqi regime is beginning to cooperate with UNSCOM is to secure the lifting of oil sanctions. Once the oil starts flowing again, Washington must assume Saddam will renege on long-term monitoring and begin rebuilding his weapons of mass destruction program."

Eager for Trade, EU Seeks Compromise With Asia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — The European Union, which wants to gain a bigger share of the booming markets of East Asia, sought Tuesday to improve relations that have been strained over moves by Europe to link trade and aid to human rights and labor and environmental standards.

In a significant change, EU officials attending an annual meeting with foreign ministers from the Association of South East Asian Nations outlined a new approach to Burma that shifts Europe's position away from ostracism and closer to ASEAN's policy of "constructive engagement."

Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister, who took over the rotating presidency of the EU Council of Ministers earlier this month, said that Europe was prepared to follow ASEAN's lead and hold talks with the Burmese military regime on ending political repression and restoring democratic rule.

Europe had previously criticized the ASEAN approach of seeking to open Burma more widely to outside influences,

saying that it ignored serious human rights abuses.

However, European officials said Tuesday that a meeting between senior EU representatives and the Burmese foreign minister was likely to take place in September at the United Nations in New York. It would be the first such meeting since the Burmese military crushed pro-democracy demonstrations in 1988.

Mr. Kinkel said that the EU wanted to "enter into a critical dialogue" with the Burmese junta. However, he added that it was up to the leadership in Rangoon to "ensure, by making real progress towards democracy and respect for human rights, that this does not remain a one-off meeting."

EU officials also gave assurances to ASEAN that Europe did not have a firm policy link-

ing trade and aid to non-economic issues and was prepared to negotiate.

ASEAN officials welcomed the EU moves to reduce friction with the group. But one official warned that ties had been seriously strained by persistent problems with the EU in the past few years over human rights and other issues.

In a joint communiqué, the ASEAN foreign ministers expressed serious concern that the linkage of worker rights, labor standards and environmental issues to trade might become "a new pretext for protectionism" that could undermine progress in liberalizing world commerce.

The EU is one of Southeast Asia's major markets. Two-way trade was worth more than 42 billion euros (\$51 billion) in 1993, and ASEAN exports to

Europe have increased at an average rate of 20 percent a year since 1986.

Earlier this year, ASEAN was at the forefront of a campaign by developing countries to block attempts by the United States and Europe to include a "social clause" in the recently concluded Uruguay Round of global trade talks that would have made trade conditional on observing minimum labor standards.

In the face of this opposition, Western nations shelved the plan but insisted that it should be an item on the agenda of the new World Trade Organization.

Hans van den Broek, the EU commissioner for external political relations, told reporters that linkages between trade and other issues were still open for negotiation.

Go That Fast? In That Car? Not Possible

Reuters

LONDON — A motorist was cleared of a speeding charge when experts convinced a court that his car could not have reached the alleged velocity.

Chris Rowley, 27, was accused by the police in the southern English county of Surrey of racing down an expressway at 117 miles (190 kilometers) an hour.

But experts from the Automobile Association, a British motoring organization, testified that it was "mechanically impossible" for his Fiat Tipo to go that fast, the reports said.

The speed limit on British freeways is 70 miles an hour.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gambia Coup Leader Appoints Aides

BANJUL, Gambia (AFP) — Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, who seized power in a coup in Gambia last week, on Tuesday named himself head of state and appointed a new government. Lieutenant Jammeh, 29, named a team of seven soldiers and seven civilians, including three women, to run the country. He said he would organize elections as soon as possible. The longtime leader of the small West African nation, Sir Dawda Karaba Jawara, was ousted in a bloodless military coup on Friday.

Indonesia Threatens New Censorship

JAKARTA (Reuters) — Indicating that efforts to muzzle the press are not over, Indonesia has threatened to take action against a leading magazine over its reporting of the ban on three publications in June. The warning came as Indonesian musicians and artists held a 24-hour music marathon at Pajajaran University in the West Java city of Bandung on Tuesday to protest the media ban. An official at the Department of Information issued the warning to the biweekly Forum Keadilan magazine.

Shopkeepers Riot in Central Lagos

LAGOS (AFP) — Many people were injured in central Lagos on Tuesday after a street battle broke out among shopkeepers divided over a four-week-old strike aimed at bringing down Nigeria's military government, witnesses said. The clashes began when some shopkeepers defied instructions not to open their stores as part of the strike, which has been led by oil industry workers. As shopkeepers fought each other with knives and cudgels, looters ransacked stores in the city's commercial district, witnesses said.

U.K. Newspaper Names New Editor

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's Independent newspaper, victim of the cross fire in a vicious newspaper price war, appointed a new editor Tuesday. Ian Hargreaves, deputy editor of the Financial Times, will take over from Andreas Whittam Smith in the middle of next month. The Independent has been pushed to the sidelines in the battle between tycoons Rupert Murdoch of The Times and Conrad Black of The Daily Telegraph to grab circulation by cutting prices. Mr. Hargreaves said The Independent would persevere through the price war but would not say if it would cut its own price.

EU Predicts Eradication of Rabies

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Cases of rabies have fallen dramatically in the European Union, and the deadly disease may soon disappear from it entirely, the European Commission said Tuesday. The number of cases has declined by about 70 percent since 1986, and only Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy are now affected by the disease. "It can be confidently expected that rabies will be eradicated from the European Union in the near future," the commission said.

China to Hasten Tibet Development

HONG KONG (AFP) — China's top leaders have decided to speed up the development of Tibet, exploiting its natural resources and introducing "politically reliable cadres," the official Xinhua press agency reported Tuesday. Speaking at a national conference on Tibet in Beijing last week, President Jiang Zemin said that while the overall situation was stable, "there also exist some factors of instability in Tibet." He warned, "Nobody is permitted to pursue independence or independence in disguised forms in Tibet."

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K. Rail Strike Rms Until Thursday

LONDON (Reuters) — British commuters faced three days of travel chaos as railroad signal workers began a strike on Tuesday. The strike, which will affect most of the nation's rail network, was due to run until noon Thursday. It followed a series of six one-day stoppages. The dispute involves pay and management proposals to increase productivity through changes in work rules.

The German state of Hesse imposed the nation's first pollution-linked speed limits Tuesday in an effort to lower the hot-weather levels of harmful ozone in the air. Drivers were told to stay at a maximum of 90 kilometers per hour (55 miles an hour) on the freeways. The speed limits were to last at least 24 hours. (Reuters)

The Greek minister of transportation, Theodoros Pangalos, accused air-traffic controllers in Athens who are involved in a work-to-rule protest of "seditious behavior" toward travelers. "People are tortured for hours inside planes," he said. "Flights are not only late, but the delays are given after the passengers have boarded." (Reuters)

China and South Korea have agreed to open regular air routes linking Seoul, Beijing and four other Chinese cities, press reports in Seoul said. The agreement provides for direct routes between Seoul and Beijing, Shenyang, Qingdao, Tianjin and Dalian. (AFP)

7 More Arrests Made In Neo-Nazi Rampage

BERLIN — The police seized seven more suspects on Tuesday after neo-Nazi rampages at the former Nazi death camp at Buchenwald, bringing the total of arrests to eight.

Prosecutors in Erfurt, capital of the eastern state of Thuringia, said the seven unidentified suspects were being held on arrest warrants for disturbing the peace and in one case for threatening bodily harm.

A gang of 22 young neo-Nazis stormed through the camp memorial Saturday, threatening to burn a woman supervisor to death, shouting "Sieg Heil," throwing stones at buildings and giving the Hitler salute.

The police had been criticized for releasing several sus-

Aides' Convictions Upheld

Germany's high court on Tuesday upheld the convictions of three close aides to the former East German leader, Erich Honecker, for ordering the killing of people trying to flee through the Cold War border to the West. Reuters reported from Berlin.

The court rejected appeals from former Defense Minister Heinz Kessler; his deputy, Fritz Strelitz, and Hans Albrecht, a district Communist Party boss, against their convictions for inciting manslaughter.

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THE AMERICAS / A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON THE ECONOMY

★ POLITICAL VOICES ★

Children's Health Care: Who Can Say No?

WASHINGTON — George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine and the Senate majority leader, says he will seek quick action to provide health insurance for most children who do not have it in the health care legislation he will offer to the Senate next week.

While in most respects his proposal would produce slower progress toward universal health coverage than the plan proposed by President Bill Clinton, Mr. Mitchell said that "this is one area where we are trying to accelerate implementation."

His bill would add several million children to the insurance rolls, perhaps within a year or so. He did not spell out how this or other elements in his bill would be paid for.

The plan, which he said he is still working out, seems likely to give a political lift to the bill. "I don't know anybody who wants to be on the wrong side of that question," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut and a leading children's advocate in the Senate. When he hears the idea discussed, he said, "I don't hear the traditional hemming and hawing."

The proposal is being worked out in consultation with the White House, which issued a bland statement saying: "The administration is fighting for guaranteed health care coverage for children and all other Americans. And as we previously stated, we are flexible about how universal coverage is phased in."

A House leadership aide said the idea had not come up in discussions about the bill that Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the House majority leader, would offer.

While most of the other concepts being pondered by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gephardt have been under intense discussion in one form or another for months, this idea has not.

(NYT)

Clinton Aide Faces Trial Over Task Force

WASHINGTON — Judge Royce C. Lamberth of U.S. District Court ordered the White House health care adviser, Ira C. Magaziner, and other administration officials to stand trial in a lawsuit over the administration's secret Health Care Task Force.

Judge Lamberth said holding a trial with witnesses under oath was the only way he could learn the truth about the membership and structure of a working group and several subcommittees that did the legwork for President Bill Clinton's now-disbanded task force.

"I cannot determine at this stage of the proceedings who can be believed," the judge said during a hearing in a lawsuit brought by three groups in 1993 to open the task force's work to the public.

The witnesses in a trial would include Mr. Magaziner and, possibly, Hillary Rodham Clinton, who led the task force.

The Federal Administrative Procedures Act allows only "groups comprised wholly of full-time federal officers or employees of the federal government" to meet in secret.

Kent Masterson Brown, an attorney, said his investigation showed that at least 357 people who worked on the groups were not on the government's payroll. The judge put off ruling on a request to hold Mr. Magaziner in contempt of court for saying in sworn court documents that the panels were highly organized and comprised of government employees and then later painting a picture of a more chaotic, looser process. Lawyers for the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc., the American Council for Health Care Reform and the National Legal & Policy Center declined victory. Mark Stern, a Justice Department lawyer, declined comment, saying, "The order speaks for itself."

(WFP)

New Top Economist for Labor Secretary

WASHINGTON — A Princeton University economist, Alan Krueger, has been recruited by the Clinton administration to serve as chief economist and a senior policy adviser at the Labor Department.

Mr. Krueger, a professor of economics and public affairs, will replace Larry Katz, who is returning to Harvard University after a two-year leave of absence. Both Mr. Katz and Mr. Krueger are in their early 30s and considered rising academic stars in the field of labor economics.

As chief economist, Mr. Krueger will assume a major policy role at the department for Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich. Department officials described Mr. Katz as one of Mr. Reich's top policy advisers during the past years and predicted a similar role for Mr. Krueger, who has worked with Mr. Reich before. Mr. Krueger will start his new job Aug. 22.

(WFP)

Quote/Unquote

Senator Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican, commenting on a performance partly financed by the National Endowment for the Arts, of whose activities he has often been critical: "Calling this perverse, filthy and revolting garbage art doesn't make it art. It's still filth."

(AP)

Away From Politics

• Exxon Corp. has agreed to pay \$20 million to 3,500 Alaskan native villagers who alleged in a federal lawsuit that the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989 had ruined their hunting grounds. The agreement affects roughly a quarter of the residents and fishermen who are seeking billions of dollars from Exxon. The settlement must be approved by a federal district judge.

• John Bobbitt, whose penis was sliced off by his wife, Lorena, last year, has pleaded not guilty in Las Vegas, Nevada, to a charge of battering a former girlfriend, Kristina Elliott. He said he was "absolutely 100 percent not guilty," echoing the words that O. J. Simpson used in pleading not guilty to murdering his ex-wife and a friend of hers. He said he had chosen the words because when he was growing up in Buffalo, New York, Mr. Simpson, then a running back for the Buffalo Bills in the National Football League, was his hero.

• The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has accused television networks of "institutional racism" and has encouraged viewers to boycott those that refuse to schedule programs with positive ethnic images or that do not place minorities in decision-making positions.

NYT, AP, LAT, Reuters

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Simpson Prosecutors Can Begin DNA Testing on Blood

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Prosecutors in the O. J. Simpson murder case have won the right to begin subjecting blood samples to DNA tests that may be able to show whether Mr. Simpson was at the murder scene and whether any of the victims' blood ended up at his estate.

Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito made his ruling after a contentious hearing where prosecution and defense attorneys argued over procedures for trying to establish the source of bloodstains found near the bodies of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, as well as other stains found in and around Mr. Simpson's Brentwood mansion.

Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Simpson's former wife, and Mr. Goldman, a friend of hers, were found slashed to death on June 12. Mr. Simpson, accused in both killings, has pleaded not guilty.

At the end of the hearing Monday, Judge Ito said government experts could

begin conducting their tests on Thursday. He also ruled that a defense expert could attend the testing and could reserve 10 percent of each sample for possible further testing.

DNA Tests' Pros and Cons

Each of the two DNA tests at the center of the sparring between prosecutors and Mr. Simpson's defense team has strengths and limitations, The New York Times reported.

The more conclusive of the two tests, used to determine whether two tissue samples came from the same person, is known as RFLP, for restriction fragment length polymorphisms. It examines regions of the genetic material — from blood, saliva, tissue or a hair follicle — where particular, small segments of DNA are repeated over and over again, a sort of molecular stutter.

Different people have different numbers of repeated segments. If one person



O.J. Simpson listening to Judge Ito at the hearing.

has a segment repeated, say, 300 times, that would distinguish him or her from someone whose segment is repeated 100 times.

But the test requires a relatively large sample, about 5,000 cells, or one-twentieth of a drop of blood. And the sample must be in good condition, said Dr. Robert E. Gaensslen, the director of the forensic science program at the University of New Haven in West Haven, Connecticut.

The second test, a newer method known as the PCR test, for polymerase chain reaction, can use as few as 50 cells, which could be found in a minute speck of blood, and the cells can be somewhat degraded.

It can determine with certainty if a defendant's blood is not in the sample, but it is less definitive than the RFLP test in identifying whose blood is in the sample. In criminal cases, that often means the test is more definitive in proving

someone not guilty than in establishing guilt.

The PCR test looks at several distinct genes with sequences that can vary slightly from person to person. Using an enzyme that copies each gene over and over again, investigators can build up enough copies of the genes to accurately ascertain their sequences.

If the gene sequences in the tissue samples at the crime scene do not match a defendant's sequences, the cells could not have come from the defendant. If they do match the defendant's gene sequences, there is a good chance that they are the defendant's cells.

The RFLP test can make a positive match of two samples with the odds of an error ranging from one in tens of thousands to one in hundreds of thousands. When the PCR test indicates a match, however, the chance that the sample came from a different person is more like one in thousands, Dr. Gaensslen said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

It's Getting Tougher For a Boy to Be One

Boys will be boys, Natalie Angier writes in The New York Times. Boys will be noisy and obnoxious. They will tear around the house and break things. They will swagger and brag and fib and not do their homework and leave their dirty underwear on the bathroom floor. But when they

fall down, they'll get up without a whimper. They will be adventurous and brave.

Today, Miss Angier laments, the world is no longer safe for boys. A boy being a shade too fidgety, impulsive, disruptive or easily bored risks finding himself under the scrutiny of parents, teachers, guidance counselors or child therapists.

Perhaps he is suffering from attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD, the disease of the hour and the most frequently diagnosed behavioral disorder of childhood. Does he prefer computer games and goofing off to

homework? He might have dyslexia.

"There is now an attempt to pathologize what was once considered the normal range of behavior of boys," said Melvin Kommer of the departments of anthropology and psychiatry at Emory University in Atlanta. "Today, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn surely would have been diagnosed with both conduct disorder and ADHD."

To be fair, many children do have genuine medical and psychological problems, and they benefit enormously from the proper treatment.

Researchers say boys may

be diagnosed with behavioral syndromes and disorders more often than girls because their brains are more vulnerable. As a boy is developing in the womb, his male hormones accelerate the maturation of his brain, locking a lot of the nerve pathways in place early on; a girl's hormonal bath keeps her brain supple far longer.

Short Takes

A Pittsburgh judge dismissed a rape charge after the prosecutor said a recent Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruling had invalidated the case because the woman had not fought back although she had repeat-

edly said "no" to her attacker. The McKean County District Attorney, Charles J. Duke, also said a state law that defines rape as involving the use of physical or psychological force must be changed.

"What police say, and what everyone in rape cases says, is that if you are in the situation of being raped, don't resist," he said. "That can only cause greater injury to oneself."

A bill now in the state legislature would make sexual intercourse without consent a crime.

"The ultimate intimacy is an act so fraught and resonant

that a couple probably shouldn't do it before they have a candid and detailed discussion," Judith Stone writes in The New York Times. "I mean, of course, renting a video together."

She suggests that the film industry start splicing hybrid films for couples who are hopelessly incompatible, such as "Terminators of Endearment," "My Own Private Benjamin," "Honey, I Claudius," "Blow Up the Kids," "Pretty Woman Under the Influence" and "Scenes From a Marriage and the Night Visitors."

International Herald Tribune.

North Korea Reported To Seek Pact With U.S.

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — North Korea wants a security treaty with the United States to improve bilateral relations, according to a news report here Tuesday.

Kyodo News Service quoted a source as saying in New York on Tuesday that North Korea welcomes the U.S. presence in East Asia and wants a security pact with Washington as a military and political counterweight to Japan and other nations.

The unidentified source in the United States is in frequent contact with the government of North Korea, the news service said.

"A North Korean official of ministerial level has repeatedly told me about the country's expectation to conclude some kind of agreement" with the United States on security and defense, the source was quoted as saying.

The United States maintains military forces in South Korea but has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

High-level talks between Washington and Pyongyang, suspended following the death of President Kim Il Sung of North Korea on July 8, are expected to resume in Geneva on Aug. 5.

Shots Fell North Korean

A North Korean soldier was presumed killed by shots fired on the northern side of the border dividing Korea, Reuters quoted a Seoul Defense Ministry spokesman as saying Tuesday.

The spokesman said 30 to 40 rounds were heard Monday morning while five North Korean soldiers were heading north from the Demilitarized Zone dividing the Korean Peninsula.

"One man fell down, three took him to a barracks and then took him away on a truck," he said. "We presume a soldier was either killed while resisting or that he killed himself."

The spokesman did not rule out the possibility of an attempted defection.

Spy Is Told by U.S. to Keep His Story to Himself

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the request of the Justice Department, the confessed spy Aldrich H. Ames has stopped giving interviews to reporters, according to his attorney, Flato Cacheris.

Mr. Ames was described last week by the CIA director, R. James Woolsey Jr., as a greater traitor than Benedict Arnold who was "trying to reinvent himself and will doubtless soon step into the media spotlight as an objective and veteran commentator on the intelligence game."

Mr. Ames, who with his wife, Rosaria, pleaded guilty in April to espionage charges, has given interviews in the Alex-

andria, Virginia, jail to five newspaper reporters, met with a book writer, and held meetings with several television personalities, according to sources.

Two weeks ago, after congressional aides protested to the Justice Department that they were not allowed to meet with Mr. Ames while reporters were, government lawyers considered filing a court motion to prevent Mr. Ames from giving press interviews, sources said. They reached agreement last week with Mr. Cacheris that there will be no more sessions, at least until after Mrs. Ames's sentencing in late August.

Under his guilty plea agreement, Mr. Ames cannot disclose classified informa-

tion he learned while he was a government employee. He is barred from profiting from any book or film "describing his work at the CIA, his espionage activities, or the facts and circumstances leading to his arrest and conviction."

"We can't stop him from talking to the press," an official said. "All we can do is sure he complies with the agreement."

Until now, Mr. Cacheris has sat in on the interviews. In the future, a government lawyer said, "someone from the government may sit in or we'll have a prepublication review of any interview Ames participates in to be sure no classified information is being released."

ADVERTISEMENT

July 27, 1994 marks the 14th anniversary of the passing of my beloved brother Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the late Shahanshah of Iran. With him passed the hope that brightened Iran's future and the spark that kindled the memory of its past glories. Iran has now become an unreal country, a land of phantoms, where the people are forced to fight over issues that have little to do with what creates power and opportunity in the real world. Everywhere the superficial is cast as the fundamental: women's dress is held to be more important than their spirit, their hair is considered more potent than their mind, the sound of their voice more threatening than the content of their speech. Women count for little. Men, too, have no rights except those the regime sees fit to grant them. Hopes are dashed, the future is bleak, and depression reigns.

The economy is in a shambles. Over the years, the industrial infrastructure has eroded. The reserves in productive capability built before the revolution are now practically exhausted. A culture of brokers and meddlers has displaced the will for constructive work. Middlemen abound. Graft has become a way of life, a vital necessity in order to feed the children and the unemployed. To survive, honest people have had to become con-men, street-wise operators.

As oil prices plummet and inflation soars, the Islamic Republic is caught in a dilemma. It can neither afford the subsidies that sustain the middle class and the poor nor cut them. Over the years, it has accumulated debt that has now proven difficult to manage, not because the debt is exorbitant, but because the regime is incompetent. It can neither pay its short term debt without foregoing future development, nor afford to reschedule payment in accordance with its announced development plans, since it needs to have ready access to foreign exchange in order to pay for staple goods that inflation has put out of people's reach and to satisfy the demands of its own illegitimate greed. The so-called moderates, the custodians of "political pragmatism" and economic planning, have now been shown for the sham they are. As pressure builds, the mullahs fall back on the original dogma, but to no avail. Fundamentalism is on the rise among the ruling clerics, but practically inoperative everywhere else. Nowhere in the Islamic world is fundamentalism less sought and more shunned by the people than across the Iranian plateau—geographically and socially.

In the meantime, the poor and the middle class, particularly the women and children among them, suffer. They have no way out so long as this regime lasts. Not even the leaders keep up the pretense any more. As the population increases, political and technological isolation persists, infrastructure erodes, education continues to lack substance and relevance, and oil is depleted, all hopes wane. Unlike the years following Khomeini's death, when the Islamic Republic touted economic reconstruction and development and promised a future that brought to mind an image resembling Iran under the Shah, emphasis now has fallen back on the spiritual acceptance of poverty and deprivation. It is the ruling mullahs' way of misusing Islam. Iranians, however, have become wise to the chicanery of the clerics who sell religion for power and private gain. They no longer buy what the devil sells in God's name.

As I ponder the fate of my country, I am reminded of the year when my father first took over the reigns of government. Then, also, Iran was on the verge of disintegration. Power belonged to the reactionary and the bigoted. The clergy ruled the soul of the people. Women, imprisoned within the house and covered in black, particularly despaired. The first Pahlavi changed Iran's history by setting the nation on a different course. Although forces beyond his control did not allow him to finish his work, he built a solid infrastructure on which my brother helped build a society that I know will withstand whatever adverse forces fate may unleash. I am now confident that what the Pahlavis built in Iran cannot be undone. The two kings moved with history. The second Pahlavi, particularly, prodded time forward because he believed Iranians deserve and can achieve the best if they move with resolve and deliberate speed. The course he set for Iran, we now know, is the course we shall have to return to if we are to fulfill our destiny.

God bless his soul.

Achraf Pahlavi
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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Filling In the Peace Map

Next Syria and Lebanon

Israel and Jordan moved the map of a peaceful Middle East a large step closer to completion on Monday when they agreed to end 46 years of formal belligerency and begin normalizing their relations. A peace treaty is still months away, but already the two countries are ready to resolve concrete issues like boundaries and water rights, open direct telephone communications across the Jordan and work together against what remains of the Arab economic boycott.

President Bill Clinton rightly placed this Washington Declaration in the sequence that began with the Camp David agreements with Egypt and included last September's accords with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

For the first time in Israel's history, most of its borders are peaceful. Only Syria and Lebanon remain without agreements, and progress on those fronts may not be far off.

Israel's accords with the PLO made it both possible and urgent for King Hussein to move ahead. It was possible because Jordan, with a large Palestinian population of its own, cannot now be accused of dealing behind the back of the PLO. It was urgent to protect Jordan's economic position in the West Bank and religious rights in Jerusalem from rival Arab claims.

Jordan's Hashemite rulers have been more nuanced in their relations with Israel than Egypt under the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser or the PLO before Yasser Arafat embraced diplomacy and peace. Yet Jordanian armies fought Israel in 1948 and 1967. Now King Hussein, who claims descent from the Prophet Mohammed, and Yitzhak

Rabin, who made his name as a soldier in Israel's wars for survival, have openly taken the path to peace.

Monday's declaration is fresh evidence that the Middle East is adapting to the changed environment after the Cold War. Religious and territorial rivalries may have been at the heart of the conflict, but superpower competition encouraged both sides to pursue military rather than diplomatic strategies.

After the Gaza-Jericho agreement in May, Jordan felt that it could no longer afford to stay aloof. Peace for Israel with Syria and Lebanon will be harder, but Monday's declaration will increase the pressure on President Hafez Assad of Syria, who speaks for both countries, to make a deal.

King Hussein, who saw his grandfather murdered 43 years ago for deviating from the solid Arab front against Israel, would not have taken the risks he now accepts unless he believed that Syria and Saudi Arabia, for all their protests about a "separate peace," would not retaliate against Jordan. His country is financially and militarily vulnerable to outside pressure, all the more so after it alienated the United States, Saudi Arabia and their allies by opposing the forcible expulsion of Iraq from Kuwait.

Any residual American coolness toward Jordan over that episode should be put to rest by Monday's declaration. Mr. Rabin himself will now urge Congress to approve the \$700 million debt forgiveness measure for Jordan that the Clinton administration seeks. By heeding his plea, Congress can reinforce Jordan's initiative for peace and encourage Syria and Lebanon to complete the new map of Middle East peace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jordanians for Peace

The latest success of the step-by-step Middle East peace strategy followed by successive American presidents is Monday's Hussein-Rabin handshake at the White House. First Egypt, then the PLO, now Jordan. The only other significant neighbor of Israel remaining outside the ring of prospective accord is Syria, which, when it comes, will bring Lebanon along.

Of Israel's neighbors, Jordan was always the best candidate for reconciliation. Not so much by intent or ideology as by a wondrous series of historical and political coincidences that have essentially moderated King Hussein's stance. For he needed Israel — needed it to offset Arab forces far more threatening to his country and rule. That made him the adversary likeliest to become an ally.

Now finally circumstances are right. Iraq is broken and Syria isolated. The PLO's Yasser Arafat has committed to autonomy. Israel, having accepted the PLO as its West Bank interlocutor, no longer has trouble moving to normalize ties with Jordan. The king is the Muslim world's leading exemplar of co-opting extremists; an "overwhelming majority" of his countrymen, he said proudly on Monday, favor peace. He has earned respect not just for his survival but for his

governance. And now Jordan is free to spin with Israel a web of common interests that must be broadened to include Palestinians, too.

Bill Clinton inherited a Mideast outlook that promised to substitute a unifying resistance to extremism for a dividing Arab-Israeli dispute. To advance the undoing of that dispute has been the special mission of Secretary of State Warren Christopher. The Clinton and Bush administrations could not have made a difference, however, but for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's determination to, as he put it on Monday, "take risks for peace."

Primarily this has meant abandoning dreams of territorial expansion and entering a realistic negotiation with the PLO. With Jordan, Israel has now formally ended a state of war. The next step is to exchange territory for peace with Syria. The supposedly shrewd President Hafez Assad has sat passively and "lost" not only the company of Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians but also the patronage of the old Soviet Union. Israel has sent a double message, pressing a war against Syria's radical Hezbollah charges but offering a respectable peace as well. The United States can help out the process with diplomatic and material aid, but the hard choices now fall to Israel and Syria.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Whitewater on the Hill

President Bill Clinton was right to say that the start of Tuesday's Whitewater hearings was not exactly the moment the nation had been waiting for. But the White House has it wrong when it suggests that this week's hearings before the House and Senate banking committees are a waste of time and taxpayers' money.

This initial phase of the Whitewater inquiry zeroes in on the propriety of contacts between White House and Treasury Department officials involving the Resolution Trust Corporation's probe of the Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan failure. A second phase, addressing White House handling of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster's papers after his death, will wait until the conclusion of independent counsel Robert Fiske's investigation, now reset for the end of August.

The circumstances surrounding Mr. Foster's suicide will be examined by the Senate committee but not by the House committee, whose chairman, Representative Henry Gonzalez, sees little cause for unnecessarily treading over painful ground without having evidence to challenge Mr. Fiske's conclusion that Mr. Foster died by suicide for reasons unrelated to Whitewater.

The independent counsel has already answered one important question that arose from revelations about White House and Treasury huddles. After hauling the key players before a special grand jury, Mr. Fiske concluded that there was "insufficient" evidence to bring a criminal prosecution against anyone.

Mr. Fiske stayed away from the question of whether Treasury or White House staff crossed any ethical lines when they conferred over the Resolution Trust Corporation's request for a criminal inquiry that had named the Clintons as "potential beneficiaries" of funds from the failed Madison. On this score, the roles of Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman, Treasury General Counsel Jean Hanson, former White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum and even the Clintons loom large.

Until more information about White House and Treasury meetings began to appear, Mr. Altman and the White House had given the impression that they were only tangentially involved in talks about the Resolution Trust Corporation's referral and possible civil fraud suits. Documents and diaries maintained within the Treasury tell another story. They suggest that Treasury and White House staff were caught up in sophisticated political intrigue and a misguided effort to protect the first family, and insinuated themselves into matters that were none of their business. At best, they politically embarrassed their president.

The possibility that an official such as Mr. Altman, who was running the Resolution Trust Corporation at the time, was more involved than he let on in public, and was less than candid in this controversy. But he is not alone. Congress has much to sort out.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Relief, Repatriation, Protection — and Prevention

By Lionel Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON — How Rwanda became the worst humanitarian disaster in the world is a story to be dissected after the refugee death rates begin to come down. Suffice it to say that there is plenty of blame to go around for failing to get involved earlier. For months the United States and the international community let genocide play out in Rwanda. As in Bosnia, early action would have saved hundreds of thousands of lives.

Now only the logistical capacities of the U.S. and other militaries can save the almost 2 million refugees who have fled. After a somewhat hesitant White House start, the U.S. military is getting into high gear led by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General John Shalikashvili, with the same gusto as when he commanded the rescue effort for the Kurds in 1991.

Some Americans may ask why the United States is doing most of the rescue job. The answer is that the U.S. military has most of the world's capacity to deliver

equipment and trained personnel over long distances. The president should be urging the NATO allies to commit their military machines to the operation. Countries not playing a direct role should help pay the freight.

In the days ahead, Rwandans — refugees and internally displaced — will continue to die in large numbers. The world should concentrate on making every hour count in saving them. But it must also look ahead to the next challenges.

Beyond Goma, there are refugee flows to Bukavu and further south. United Nations and U.S. forces should swiftly take preventive action to head off cholera there before it starts.

The UN and U.S. forces should dynamically encourage voluntary repatriation. Even as refugees are being stabilized along the Zaire border, every effort

should be made to facilitate their early return. The center of gravity of U.S. and UN assistance should quickly move from Goma, Zaire, and Entebbe, Uganda, to Kigali and other points in Rwanda. Incentives to return would get refugees home so that they can harvest their crops before they rot. Repatriation kits and UN monitors to ally refugee security concerns should be put in place. Now that radio broadcasts telling refugees to leave have ceased, there should be broadcasts to encourage them to return home.

The United States should supply transport, equipment and logistics support to ensure early deployment of an expanded UN Assistance Mission force inside Rwanda, which would help stabilize the situation and guarantee protection for returning refugees.

United Nations troops in Rwanda should ensure that the defeated Rwandan soldiers in Zaire are not permitted to return with retrieved weapons or to

group, and that those responsible for genocide are apprehended.

To coordinate these tasks, which involve a number of U.S. agencies, President Bill Clinton should put a senior official in charge with full mandated authority over all U.S. components.

The United Nations should place an overall commander, of international stature, to coordinate the logistical and other relief efforts by the United States and other countries in this lifesaving work.

The challenge of the future is to build an international system to head off such humanitarian emergencies before they get out of control.

The writer, president of Refugees International, was in Goma last week and returned to press the United States and other NATO countries to mount a military rescue operation. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Russia: If We Can't Beat Them, Maybe We Should Join Them

By Nikolai Zlobin

WASHINGTON — In April, my wife called to tell me that our apartment in Moscow had been robbed. Everything was taken, including threadbare clothing and wedding rings.

Just the day before, my wife had returned from America with many expensive things — a video recorder, a camera, clothing and jewelry. There is no doubt that her trip from Sheremetyevo International Airport to our apartment was followed by professional mals. Most serious crimes in Russia now appear to be masterminded in this way, and the situation seems increasingly hopeless.

While the police were making a list of the stolen possessions, they were called three times about murders in the vicinity.

As if in Dante's inferno, Russian crime appears to be organized into three large circles.

The first is characterized by street fighting and gangsterism. Russians run up against such crime nearly every day. According

to a survey this year by Public Opinion, a Russian polling organization, 91 percent of Muscovites experience fear in their daily lives.

The victories of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's Liberal Democratic Party and of the Communists in last December's parliamentary elections were not surprising. Mr. Zhirinovskiy's claim that social problems must be dealt with by force is welcomed by many, who recall safe streets and homes during the period of Communist rule.

The second circle of crime is made up of well-organized groups who aim higher than street robberies and burglaries. They trade in arms, narcotics and raw materials like platinum and copper at home and abroad. These groups are not interested in economic and political stability. Anarchy is the key to their success. They want nothing more than a fast return on their investments.

These operators often employ

the common criminals of the first circle. They also buy the support of low- to middle-rank officials.

Although organized crime is not monolithic, and clashes between various groups occur, a common language of thieves exists among the new business entrepreneurs, the traditional criminal world and the bureaucracy.

Is it possible to end this escalation of crime? More and more people believe that the solution may involve a third circle of crime: a network of shady high-rolling entrepreneurs, often referred to as the Russian mafia, in league with corrupt officials who are genuinely interested in evolution toward democracy and a free market economy. Although this group might sometimes employ the services of the other two, their goals are very different.

Unlike members of the first two criminal circles, corrupt politicians and entrepreneurs are not

interested in haphazard plundering of their country. Rather, they want to create an organized system from which they can control events and thus be in a strong position in the long run.

One principle of Stalin's hold on power was to replace regional leaders every two to three years. But Moscow no longer has that power. Regional authorities now understand that their strength lies in their own constituencies, and they depend on locally influential groups, including the mafia.

Even intelligence and law enforcement agencies find themselves dependent on the cooperation of the local mafia-connected elite. Increasingly, Russia's political system is a democracy only insofar as it represents the interests of this elite.

When it comes to control of individual companies, the crime bosses' methods are simple. They approach the director of a business and suggest a more manageable and productive system that

will provide everyone with certain guaranteed economic returns.

For the director, noncooperation may mean unbearable operating conditions, refusal of credit, delays in supply, workplace accidents, missing payrolls — even death. Banking, transportation and media organizations have all been infiltrated in this way.

Many fear that one or the other of the various mafia factions will soon gain access to nuclear weapons, a possibility that is greatly strengthened by the continuing decline of the central government's control.

In fact, they may already be close to doing so. Last week, Germany's national police agency confirmed that a small amount of weapons-grade plutonium seized in May near the Swiss border came from Russia.

In case Boris Yeltsin's team cannot control the situation, which is entirely possible, the United States should not rule out direct contact with those who could — the corrupt politicians who have the real power and regional support.

In spite of their criminal connections, these politicians could be said to legitimately represent their regions and speak for the interests of their constituents. The United States would be unwise to restrict its lines of communication to the Kremlin.

Most Russians want continuing steps toward democracy and a market economy. They worry that to preserve his power Mr. Yeltsin may move away from democracy and install a strict authoritarian regime. If he is not successful in consolidating power, he could break with the constitution and turn authority over to the army.

But even the military leaders might prove unable to put things back in order, and would begin to look for a civilian government to whom they could return power. Again the question would remain: Who is able to control the situation, a situation that will undoubtedly become worse?

The fact is that in many ways control in Russia has already shifted to the new criminal network, which has replaced the old Communist structure.

After a transition, as the new leaders and entrepreneurs establish themselves, they would presumably have less and less need for violent tactics and more investment in controlling anarchy.

Paradoxically, this network could eventually stabilize society and reduce street crime and help make a place for Russia in the new world order and in the international business community.

Russians are used to firm control from the top. If domination by a mafia bureaucracy offered a return to the relative order enjoyed by many under Communist rule, many would embrace it.

As for the Yeltsin government, it has not been able to protect me from criminals, nor punish them, nor compensate me for my losses. Should I now count on my continued support and respect?

The writer is a visiting professor of history and political science at The American University. This column, prepared with the assistance of Timothy Scott, was contributed to The New York Times.

Population: Women Will Be Taking More Control

By Perdita Huston

WASHINGTON — "I want to have just a few children — two or three. If I have too many I won't be able to send any of them to school, and today, being educated is the only way out of poverty. I want my children to be better off than I." So spoke Ercilia Falco, a farm laborer's wife, whom I met recently in Brazil.

As we learn more about the Vatican's denunciation of the proponents of the World Conference on Population and Development, to take place in Cairo in September, claiming that they impose foreign views of family and family planning on the world's unsuspecting billions, it is enlightening to listen to Ercilia and her peers.

Is it a question of cultural imperialism to worry about the millions of women who are denied basic human rights and dignity by the triple oppression of poverty, lack of health services and lack of reproductive choice?

In the past year and a half, as I have listened to families in all regions of the world, it has been evident that there is a common desire for smaller family size. The elders tell of the burden of the large families of the past and of frequent maternal mortality. The young aspire to have no more than three children of their own.

This appears to be true in remote rural areas as well as in cities. Parents are motivated by poverty and their personal aspirations, not by ideas imposed from afar.

History also tells us that the family planning movement is not, Vatican assertions

notwithstanding, a culturally imperialistic plot. The early leaders of the family planning movement were of diverse origin: Lady Rama Rau of India, Constance Goh Kok Kee of Singapore, Senator Shizume Kato of Japan, and the courageous Evangelina Rodriguez of the Dominican Republic.

They dared raise the issue of women's reproductive health in public debates, to proclaim that safe motherhood entails having control over the questions of if and when to have a child. Their commitment renders accusations of cultural imperialism absurd.

Even the phrase "safe motherhood," used in the Plan of Action for the Cairo conference, are unacceptable to Vatican followers who say it implies acceptance of abortion.

Isn't it a shame that grown men continue to deny contraceptives to women in the name of religion, when in fact using contraceptives appropriately is the best way to avoid the need for abortion?

But these grown men, divorced as they are from the realities of women's lives, from the fact that half a million women a year lose their lives in giving life, continue to say that the use of contraceptives is a sin. This condemns many women to unwanted pregnancies and, yes, to the specter of abortion.

On a recent visit to Jordan I met a young mother who had survived seven pregnancies without ever being allowed to consult a doc-

tor. When I asked if she wanted more children, she began to cry. She said she had not wanted as many children as she had, that they were poor, malnourished and uneducated. But, she explained, "my husband wants more children."

This is not an uncommon attitude. Many married women, like this Jordanian mother, have little control over when or how to have sexual relations with their husbands. They are simply expected, by custom and often aided by fear, to submit.

To insist that "natural" family planning is the answer, as the Vatican proposes, is preposterous. If women have no control over when and whether to have sexual relations, how are they "naturally" to prevent pregnancy? This points again to the distance that remains between the Vatican and the real world of women's daily lives.

I suspect that fear of women is one of the engines of Vatican policy. The heart of the matter is power, protecting the status quo.

If women were to have more control over their bodies, and thus over their lives, might they not challenge oppressive authority — those who deny them basic rights, the true moral imperialists? The answer is "yes." And no matter what happens at the Cairo conference, they will.

The writer is preparing a book of interviews with diverse types of families in 12 countries around the world. She contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Keep a 'Welcome' Sign, and Help Teach the Rules

By Bob Donahue

PARIS — Fretting about the numbers of children present and foreseen is awkward. Advocating empowerment for women is useful. Past Malthusian pessimism has been discredited. Those three concerns tangled in today's debate about world population.

Consider them separately.

Selective misanthropy is not new and will not go away. Fear of papist babies sired a generation of anti-birth campaigners in America not so many decades ago. Serbs want fewer non-Serbs in the neighborhood. Looking back, one can find the American episode benign. Or one can think the ethnic cleansers of the bloody sort and of the deceptively wishful sort to be related. The century has been bigny turn lethal too often.

Tolerance is not optional. Successful communities are tolerant ones. Skin color, in particular, has to be irrelevant.

If whites really wanted to keep up their small representation on the planet, they would be having more babies themselves. The impolite fashion instead is to demand that nonwhites have fewer. The intention can be generous or it can be ugly.

In the former case, is it wise? Delight at life, commonly expressed in the smiles that people show to infants and their mothers, seems healthy, one of humankind's saner ways; fear of life seems morbid. But pro-child sentiment-at-a-distance angers witnesses of the real condition of children, women and men in a real world in which misery could be spared if births were averted.

Tolerance among the neighbors' procreative practice is their business, even if it does have social consequences. One cannot civilly deplore the life of anyone's child. Dread of looming pauperiza-

tion may be afoot, as if non-Westerners could eat and build and endure only in exchange for Western impoverishment. Here is another old story — of bourgeoisie and laborers, millionaires and ordinary people, and of the fantasy that the wealth of a few, when dispersed far and wide, could do the many much good at all.

What has done good is schooling, self-help and civility, with its rights and duties and evolving political institutions. How the citizens of today's less developed countries might prosper in any other way is hard to see.

In the West, schooling, self-help and civility have their ups and downs. The present moment is one of confusion. We shall get past it, but neglected work will have to be caught up with. A rolling up of the sleeves has begun. And awareness of the planet's oneness keeps growing.

Hence the concern for family welfare everywhere, and for women's lot in particular.

In family matters, too, at a time when Western advocacy is often resented as intrusive, non-Westerners can point to Western failings. Men and women in the West do have a distance to go toward effectiveness together. Still, they have come quite far enough to have earned the right to warn against ignorant subservience, and actively to help Third World parents surmount it. Such liberation affects birthrates.

It affects the rates indirectly, lowering them is not the direct object. This is the prudent course, and not only because families should manage themselves. The planet's innovative capacity to support its children is unmeasured. Malthus is still in court.

Anyone who had forecast a few generations back that the cities of the West would reach their present size in relative comfort would have been disbelieved. (Then as now, our schooling prepared us better for familiar patterns than for change.) The Western countryside has emptied in similarly incredible proportions. This latter trend may be reversible. Certainly, one Western challenge in the vast Third World today is to help make countryside hospitable.

The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, told a Washington conference on global hunger last December: "As a proportion of the world population, there are fewer hungry people today than at any other time in history." What would Malthus make of that?

The words "too many people" are a mantra, intoned as if to explain all manner of ills. We are assured, for instance, that "too many people" is one cause of the horrors of Rwanda. (We are never told that "too many people" is one cause of the prosperity of the Netherlands.) An explanation that explains nothing blocks explanation, sometimes designedly.

When people cause problems or suffer from them, there can be said to be too many people if the problem would be smaller were there fewer. (If America's population were smaller, there would be fewer road deaths.) The point is important. Intractable pain is routinely blamed on overpopulation.

In a practical sense, it can seem clear that fewer births are the obvious remedy; realistically, nothing else is going to work. Begged is the core question of whether children are the problem,

or rather adult fecklessness. The right answer may be "both," but stressing one veils the other.

More mouths to feed means more arms and brains for work, and also more legs for dancing. It is the case that demand to depress birthrates is more ardent than demand to create jobs. Such is the zeitgeist, and it can be deplored.

We were once told to go forth and multiply. Tradition has interpreted the commandment as less than absolute; good parents will try to be responsible.

Anti-birth and pro-child advocates ought to be able to agree that parents can and should be helped to raise well the children they choose to have.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: For Freer Trade

NEW YORK — The Herald today [July 26], discussing the tariff question, says: "It is not time that manufacturers should consider the advantages of Free Trade. Only Free Trade can now save American agriculture and commerce from miserable decadence and ruin. The country needs that the demands of the Protectionists be not only scotched but mortally wounded." Other papers continue to pour shot and shell into the Senate, demanding that it pass the Tariff Bill.

1919: Hungry Hungary

PARIS — The Council of Five has sent a message to the Hungarian people declaring that the feeding of the population cannot be undertaken until the Bela Kun regime is overthrown and a stable government representative of all

Hungarians set up in its place. The action of the Council follows the offensive which Bela Kun's Hungarian Red army began against the Romanians. The purpose of the offensive is to unite all bolsheviks in South-eastern Europe for a grand offensive.

1944: A Secret Weapon

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Propaganda Minister Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels in a talk to the battered German nation declared tonight [July 26] that German reserves from the home army would be moved to the fighting fronts and that other steps would be taken to strengthen the Nazi position. Goebbels declared the Germans would soon use against the Allies a new secret weapon for which the V-1 rocket bomb now being used against London is "nothing but a mere preamble."

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OPINION

Clinton's Political Survival Is Now at Stake in Haiti

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — The other day Bob Dole made a joke about Bill Clinton. Referring to the number of seats the Republican Party has to pick up to gain control of Congress, Mr. Dole threw out the number 47. "It's not the number of positions President Clinton has had on Haiti," the Senate Republican leader cracked. Jokes like that show that very soon Mr. Clinton will have no choice but to send the marines to Haiti to restore President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

My bet is that General Raoul Cédras and his colleagues in the Haitian military are going to understand that they have overplayed their hand. The virtues of exile will then become clear. The economic boycott has kicked Haiti into what must be a new economic category — call it the Fourth World — and things are only going to get worse. The White House estimates that when it comes to fuel, the boycott is 80 percent effective. It is going for 100 percent.

For Mr. Clinton, the stakes are almost as high as they are for the Haitian military. He cannot again alter course in Haiti without turning his foreign policy into a staple of late-night comic monologues. Already, the Clinton foreign policy is almost universally derided — despite how swimmingly things are going in the Middle East. It has been blamed for the decline of the dollar, and it exacerbates the perception that Mr. Clinton knows everything but his own mind.

There are good and sufficient reasons to question the use of force. When it comes to Haiti, one of them is that the United States has been there before — from 1915 to 1933. The results of that occupation were not exactly stunning. The cycle of coups and revolts resumed, democracy never got off the ground and Haiti remained as poor as ever. But another U.S. effort may prove more successful. This time the aim would be to restore the popularly elected Father Aristide, and not merely to ensure American interests. That distinction is not likely to be lost on the Haitians.

As for Father Aristide, he remains something other than the virtual voodoo priest his critics say he is — and something less than the stable statesman the White House would like. Incontestably, he seemed to sanction "necklacing" (vigilante justice via a burning tire around the neck) when he said, "It is beautiful. It looks sharp. It is fashionable. It smells good." Unfortunately, a video tape of that speech exists. It proves he's guilty of horror-speak.

The White House concedes the accuracy of those remarks but insists Father Aristide was merely reproving judges who would not bring human rights abusers to justice.

The administration says, moreover, that a vaunted CIA analysis of Father Aristide is replete with errors and misinterpretations. But Father Aristide is at minimum a religious mystic; in theological terms, a Catholic leftist. Still, in two recent radio speeches to his homeland, he called for reconciliation. (To have said otherwise, of course, would have been truly politically incorrect.)

But the psychiatric nature of Father Aristide is beside the point. He is going home. The United States has staked its prestige on that outcome and it can really settle for nothing less. The Haitian junta, apparently unfamiliar with the Monroe Doctrine, has thumbed its nose at the Clinton administration.

The Caribbean, above all, is supposed to be an American lake. Yet, when the USS Harlan County tried to dock in Haiti in November, it had to reverse engines when a gang of thugs showed up at the dock. Teddy Roosevelt could not have fathomed the scene.

In an odd way, the survival of two regimes is at stake in Haiti — the military junta's and Mr. Clinton's. The former is not worth the latter — and the quicker it is gone, the better. But the political dimensions of the Haiti dilemma cannot be overlooked either. Even loyal Democrats question Mr. Clinton's foreign policy competence, and those qualms seep into the domestic arena. The American public may not give a damn about foreign policy, but the various elites (political, journalistic, business) do. For a wildly popular president, the judgment of the elites would not matter. But Mr. Clinton is far from wildly popular. His margin for error is virtually nonexistent.

No better place than Haiti, then, for Mr. Clinton to show he means what he says. The United States does have interests there — maybe not vital, but certainly considerable — and the regime is sufficiently despotic to justify military intervention on human rights grounds alone. (Of course, if the 3,000 Americans living in Haiti were threatened, that would trigger an invasion.) Members of the Haitian junta ought to realize that they are standing in the most perilous position imaginable: between Bill Clinton and his political success. If I were them, I would start packing.

Washington Post Writers Group.

SO...
DO YOU THINK
WE SHOULD
GO INTO
HAITI?



JANIGER
The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What Haiti Really Needs

Regarding the report "U.S. Steps Up Threat to Use Force Against Haiti's Rulers" (July 18):

Is Haiti a basket case? It would not be surprising if Henry Kissinger thought so; but that René Dumont, who has given most of his long life to helping the world's poor, should say as he did that Haiti is "a country with no hope" evokes pity and terror.

If the United States were to be "stuck indefinitely with governing this poor nation" (see *Los Angeles Times* column of July 18), who would benefit? Only the small class that for years has exploited and thus destroyed Haiti's once-rich resources of fisheries and farms, its coffee, bananas, cacao, sugar cane and mahogany — the class which, with U.S. complicity, has supported the Duvaliers, overthrown the Bastide government and consolidated its position by sponsoring the present triumvirate of (the State Department's word) "brutes."

The restoration of ravaged forests and coastal waters, an end to long neglect of Haitians' health and education, protection of human rights, the radical reform of an unjust economic system — these changes would allow Haiti's friends to take heart. But who will bring them about?

DAVID DORRANCE
Paris.

Change in China

Robert Elegant makes the alarming assertion that "China is further from democracy than it was even 60

years ago" ("To China From Germany: a Lesson in Unrepressed Democracy," *Opinion*, July 12). But in 1954, northeast China had just been occupied by Japan; the foreign settlements in Shanghai and the administration of Chinese maritime tariffs remained under the control of foreign powers.

I wish Mr. Elegant would recognize that China is becoming more open at a speed much greater than people usually think.

EMILY YAO
Beijing.

Soccer and Freedom

In his July 5 article "A Game With a Conscience," Rob Hughes writes: "In 1978, Argentina used the World Cup and the euphoria it generated to celebrate freedom from military repression. The curfew was lifted, and sport became the catalyst for liberty."

In 1978, while the Argentine team was scoring its triumphs, with the generals and Henry Kissinger on the very important bleachers, and later, when the populace was drunk with victory, people were being gassed, "disappeared" and tortured in secret jails. It was only four years later that the Argentines could celebrate liberty, and that not through the deeds of soccer players, but because of the British victory in the Falklands. No sir, spectator sports were never "a catalyst for liberty."

RICARDO NIRENBERG
Paris.

Water With Care

Visiting Paris recently, I saw spectacular floral displays everywhere. Houseboats and other vessels plying the Seine were filled with container plants and window boxes of evergreens, flowering annuals and shrubs. American vessels back in the States should emulate this expression of floral splendor.

However, not everything is coming up roses. On manicured bentgrass lawns to the west of the Louvre, grass was severely discolored — not because the crew was scalping with the greens mower, but rather because of disease. Overwatering of poorly drained soil when air temperatures are between 75 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit (24 to 35 degrees centigrade) causes pythium, a disease also known as cottony blight. The landscape crew should cut back substantially on morning irrigation so the soil dries out. If water flows there, the beautiful lawn will be as brown as straw by this time next month.

JACK EDEN,
Garden Editor,
The Washington Post,
Washington.

Testimony to Man's Lunacy

Regarding "Moon Landing? Don't Believe It, the Naysayers Say" (July 21) by Marc Fisher:

Alas, the proof of the moon landing lies on its once pristine surface: a pile of trash.

CHRISTINE S. FREMANTLE
London.

How an 84-Year-Old Mom Got the Most Out of Paris

By Susan Tiberghien

GENEVA — My mother, who is 84, wanted to return to Paris. It would be a short second visit — two days. Mom said that was enough for the museums and maybe Montmartre.

But we arrived on a day all the museums were closed; the staff were on strike. So we headed for Montmartre. Our hotel receptionist said

"Mom, he was speaking English."

"Well, it didn't sound like it." The next day, the museums were open, but now the subways and buses were on strike. So off we went by foot to the Louvre. Wind whipped around us as we crossed the Seine. The I. M. Pei pyramid in the museum's courtyard glowed.

We waited inside for tickets. Only the new Richelieu wing was open. There would be no second glimpse of Mona Lisa. Crowds were lining up behind us. We took the escalator to the covered courtyard filled with statues — gods and goddesses, wild animals.

"Who are they?" asked Mom. "Each one?"

"No, not all of them."

I was glad only one wing was open.

By the time we got up to the Flemish paintings on the top floor and looked back down to the pyramid, a line circled the square.

I wondered whether to risk such a line at the Musée d'Orsay, across the Seine. Mom was game. So onward we went, great-grandmother and grandmother, along the blustery quay.

"Isn't this where the book stalls used to be?" Mom asked.

I was holding her arm, struggling with the umbrella, watching out for curbs and puddles. "They're here, Mom, but they're shut. It's raining."

Mom turned and looked at me, "I know it's raining."

The gods and goddesses were with us. There was no line. At the entrance, I tried to keep the umbrella for Mom to use as a cane. But the guard said no.

"Tell him I walked all the way from Virginia with it."

The guard said he would make an exchange. "Leave the umbrella and I'll get you a wheelchair."

Mom accepted. Bells rang, doors opened, elevators carried us to the top gallery. This time she was queen. She would raise her hand and point to the painting she wanted to see. The crowds would part. When they didn't make way, she would clear her throat. Sometimes she went "Beep, beep!"

By the time we had worked our way from the Postimpressionists to ground level and the Preimpressionists, I thought it was about my turn to sit and let Mom push. She did not agree.

"A grand visit," she would tell everyone afterward. "When the museums were closed, we did the subways, and when the subways were closed, we did the museums."

International Herald Tribune.



THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

"I must

have eaten something weird,

can you help me find an

English speaking doctor" SERVICE.



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THERE IS ONLY ONE AMERICAN EXPRESS.

2,000 U.S. Troops Expected to Join Rwanda Aid Effort

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

ENTEBBE, Uganda — Plans are advancing to establish a significant U.S. military presence in Rwanda, along with a combined-nations headquarters in Kigali, and an advance party could be established in the Rwandan capital within several days, U.S. officers say.

A "minimum of 2,000" U.S. troops may soon be put on the ground in Rwanda. Brigadier General John Nix, commander of the U.S. Joint Task Force, said here Tuesday.

The mission of the troops would be to establish a network of relief in Rwanda aimed at encouraging the more than 1 million refugees living in horrific conditions around Goma, Zaire, to return home, according to officers.

In addition, a headquarters consisting of the different countries participating in a relief effort is expected to be established in Kigali soon, according to a senior member of the U.S. task force, who added that an advance party could be there within days.

The U.S. troops in Rwanda will attempt to build "a support structure for reverse osmosis, a reverse refugee trek," the senior U.S. officer said.

Establishing a combined-nations headquarters in Kigali is intended as "a statement to the refugees," almost all Hutus, that there will be no reprisals, as the new Tutsi government in Rwanda has promised, the official said.

There are also plans to send more U.S. troops into the region around Goma, according to officers.

Major Dale Cremiso, a member of General Nix's staff, said: "We've got to stop the dying. That's the order of the day."

The U.S. focus will be on providing clean water to combat the cholera epidemic, General Nix said.

"We cannot do it in small quantities," he said. "We have to be prepared to do it in large quantities because of the large number of refugees."

General Nix said his task force headquarters would "temporarily, and only temporarily" be at Entebbe. Kigali and Goma are being considered as options, according to officers.

The influx of American troops into the region picked up steam Tuesday with the arrival at Entebbe of a company of U.S. paratroopers from the 3d Battalion, 325th Airborne Regiment based in Vinces, Italy.

The soldiers will provide security for the headquarters and military assessment teams "to make sure they have freedom of movement, and make sure no harm comes to them," according to Captain Scott Darrington, the company commander.

The remainder of the battalion is on standby, according to officers.

Although the U.S. headquarters will be moved forward, the airport at Entebbe will be used as the air hub for U.S. relief operations for the time being.



Relief workers in Goma on Tuesday unloading a fire truck that will be used to pump water to purification units.

RWANDA: American Planes Land in Zaire With Aid for Cholera Fight

Continued from Page 1

opening the airfield at Goma to night operations, and the United Nations was hoping to bring in up to 36 transport aircraft in a 24-hour period.

But the inadequacy of equipment on the ground, including trucks, caused a massive buildup of supplies needed at encampments many kilometers away. Nevertheless, the United Nations has not authorized the resumption of U.S. airdrops closer to the camps.

Aid workers called the first airdrop Sunday a waste of time and resources because

transport had to be diverted from more urgent tasks.

The Rwandan government, dominated by members of the Tutsi-led Patriotic Front, has called on the refugees to return home, saying they have nothing to fear if they were not involved in the massacre of an estimated 500,000 Rwandans, mostly Tutsi. The Associated Press reported that the government also announced plans to prosecute tens of thousands of Rwandans for murder. The justice minister said those found guilty would face firing squads.

A UN spokesman said those returning were received "cordially, openly and without incidents" by Patriotic Front soldiers.

Except for an estimated 20,000 who have returned in the past few days, the Hutu refugees remained terrified that they would be killed if they returned. In Goma, the former Rwandan government demanded international intervention to disarm the Patriotic Front and allow the defeated Rwandan Army — heavily involved in the massacres — to return home.

The new Rwandan president, Pasteur Bizimungu, urged President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to disarm the Hutu troops and militia. After a meeting in Mauritius, the two men issued a joint statement promising the troops would be disarmed.

Cholera Strain Infecting Rwandans Is Resistant to Usual Drugs

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The outbreak of cholera among Rwandan refugees in Zaire is caused by a strain of bacterium that is highly resistant to the standard antibiotics used in helping to treat the diarrheic disease, according to the World Health Organization.

But the strain is susceptible to another antibiotic, furazolidone, according to tests performed in laboratories in Europe, officials of the UN health agency in Geneva said.

The news about the antibiotic is critical not only to doctors who are developing a treatment strategy for the thousands of cases of illness among the refugees, but also to governments and relief organizations that are shipping drugs and other medical supplies to the refugee sites.

Such standard anti-cholera antibiotics as tetracycline and doxycycline are the wrong drugs to send to the relief camps, said Dr. Paul A. Blake, an expert on the epidemiology of cholera at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

hydration and subsequent collapse of the circulatory system.

The primary lifesaving measure is to give fluids and salts by mouth and by intravenous injection to restore the gallons of fluid lost in diarrhea.

But antibiotics can stop the excretion of cholera bacteria within 24 hours, which has important public health benefits.

And they can help patients by cutting down on the amount of fluid lost in diarrhea and by shortening the duration of the illness.

By the time antibiotics take effect, a patient should be saved," Dr. Blake said.

The antibiotic-resistant aspect of the strain of cholera has been confirmed by laboratories at the Academic Medical Center in Amsterdam, the Pasteur Institute in Paris and the French military, according to Dr. Maria Neira, a World Health Organization official.

But she added, "If we cannot develop a safe water supply and improve the sanitary conditions in these refugee camps, it will be practically impossible to stop the spread of cholera."

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Russia and Estonia Sign Troop Accord Military to Leave on Aug. 31, Ending a 50-Year Occupation

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia agreed Tuesday to withdraw its remaining troops from Estonia by Aug. 31, defusing what had become a contentious standoff between the Slavic giant and its Baltic neighbor.

The accord reached by President Boris N. Yeltsin and the Estonian president, Lennart Meri, means the end of more than a half century of military presence in the Baltics by Moscow. The Soviet Red Army occupied the territory of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in 1940, absorbing them into the Soviet Union. Russia has already pulled its troops out of Lithuania and has agreed to quit Latvia by the end of August.

Leaving Estonia on the last day of August will mean that the last consequences of World War II are eliminated in the Republic of Estonia," Mr. Meri declared in a news conference here. Although fluent in Russian, he made a point of speaking in English.

Estonia, with 1.6 million people, is the smallest of the Baltic republics, and only about 2,000 Russian troops remain there. Despite the tiny number at stake, the negotiations between the two countries were closely watched in Washington and other Western capitals as a measure of Mr. Yeltsin's willingness to resist nationalist pressure and live up to previous commitments to withdraw.

Earlier this month, at the summit meeting of leading industrial nations in Italy, Mr. Yeltsin gave a flat "no" when asked if the troops would leave Estonia by the end of August. He cited Estonia's "crude violation of human rights" of the nearly 300,000 ethnic Russians living in the republic.

He was referring to the thorniest problem in the talks: the status of 10,000 retired Soviet military officers in Estonia, who have claimed the right to continue living in the republic and collecting their pensions from Russia there. Some of them are only in their 30s and 40s, served or still serve in Mos-

cow's secret police or military intelligence, and are regarded by Estonians as too young to receive benefits or as potentially dangerous occupiers.

After Mr. Yeltsin's comment in Italy, the U.S. Senate voted to suspend all aid to Russia until its troops left Estonia. The vote was met with a harsh rebuke from the lower house of the Russian Parliament, and Russian newspapers accused the United States of ignoring the rights of Russians living in former Soviet republics.

Moscow has insisted that the retired Russian-speaking officers be treated as any other Estonians, with full rights to residency and pension benefits.

Details were not immediately available of the compromise worked out in two separate agreements: one on the withdrawal of Russian troops, and the other on the status of the military retirees. But it appeared that Estonia had agreed to permit all of them to stay, excepting only those who posed a threat to Estonia's national security.

An Estonian government commission, which will also include one member from the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe "to guarantee fair play," will review applications to determine who presents such a threat, said the Estonian foreign minister, Juri Luik. He stressed that the commission would have the right to reject applications, which he said was "the key issue" for Estonia in the talks.

The rights of the military pensioners would be respected equally to the rights of Estonian citizens," Mr. Yeltsin was quoted as saying after the talks by the Itar-Tass press agency.

Asked if he agreed with Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Meri said: "Quite sure. We can guarantee to all the people living in Estonia equal rights."

Estonia is the economic success story of the former Soviet republics. Its showcase capital, Tallinn, is sprinkled with new shops, restaurants and cafes that give it a distinctly West European feel.

HEARINGS: Airing of Whitewater Affair Begins Before House Panel

Continued from Page 1

meetings were ethically appropriate — is also about the form of government more than the function, and for now that is what Mr. Gonzalez's committee is debating.

The hearings, to be continued Thursday, are largely about bureaucratic etiquette: a discourse on when it is proper for one agency to speak to another about a possible criminal investigation.

In this case, Treasury and White House officials met several times and had a number of conversations about the Whitewater inquiry, in which Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, had been named as "possible beneficiaries" of bank fraud at an savings and loan owned by their former partner in the Whitewater Development Corp., James B. McDougal.

Congress is still waiting for approval from the Whitewater special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., before delving into possi-

ble fraud at Madison and the savings and loan's connections to the Clintons.

The White House counsel, Lloyd L. Cutler, perhaps showed his and the White House's attitude toward the day's proceedings in his opening comments.

Though agreeing that the series of contacts between White House and Treasury staff didn't look good and were too extensive for his tastes, Mr. Cutler contended, "These contacts had no impact on the real world."

"Nothing happened," Mr. Cutler said. Later, the longtime Washington insider rated the Whitewater affair as a "1 or 2" on the Washington scandal meter, with 10 reserved for Watergate.

But that did not stop the eyes of the world from watching. CNN gave exhaustive coverage to the hearings, and crowds of reporters, staff, lawyers and congressional junkies hung onto every word.

The political jockeying has been going on for months, with rancorous debate over the content of the hearings, the witness lists, and the ground rules for questioning.

The White House submitted reams of paper to the committee with the understanding that some of it would be treated as classified materials. All of the papers were kept under guard, and with great fanfare, members promised that any press leaks would be fully investigated.

As the hearing approached, the confidential diaries of Mr. Stener and Mr. Altman began leaking to the press, as such materials always do. Republicans theorized that the White House was leaking selected documents itself and planning to sacrifice Mr. Altman to deflect blame for the contacts from the Clintons.

Meanwhile, Democrats and Republicans honed their strategies.

PEACE: Behind Joint Pledge by Rabin and Hussein, Goals That Differ

Continued from Page 1

resources and technology, tourists and electric power.

In effect, King Hussein abandoned any interest he may have had in trying to recapture the West Bank and East Jerusalem, which Jordan occupied from 1948 until the 1967 war. The land is now the object of Palestinian aspirations.

While promising never to surrender Jerusalem, Mr. Rabin agreed last year to give the Palestine Liberation Organization administrative control over the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Rabin agreed last year to give the Palestine Liberation Organization administrative control over the West Bank and Gaza.

Agence France-Presse reported from Jerusalem:

The leader of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, lobbied Arab leaders Tuesday to support the Palestinian claim to Jerusalem after Israel recognized Monday that Jordan had a stake in the holy city. A dispute broke out between Israel and the PLO, with Jordan sitting on the sidelines, over Mr. Rabin's action.

Mr. Arafat telephoned King Hassan II of Morocco, Foreign Minister Amir Moussa of Egypt and Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, Saudi Arabia's defense minis-

ter, a Palestinian official said. Nabil Abu Rodeina, Mr. Arafat's press counselor, also warned against attempts to break Arab ranks and to undermine Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

In the Washington declaration, Israel agreed "to accord high priority to Jordan's historic role" regarding Muslim holy sites in East Jerusalem.

Mr. Arafat initially welcomed the declaration. But the Palestinian authority's news agency, WAFA, later put out a statement in Gaza denouncing the recognition on Jordanian rights in the holy city.

MIDEAST: Jordan and Israel Recognize an Inevitable Reconciliation

Continued from Page 1

the main currency in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, fall as Palestinian autonomy took hold, and he saw the uncertainty that the decline had engendered regarding Jordan's economic future there. He saw the Agency for International Development break ground for a \$12-million housing project for Palestinians living in Gaza.

When Mr. Clinton told the king during a meeting at the White House last month that he would press Congress to forgive Jordan's \$700-million debt to the United

States if he took a bold step toward peace, it was just the nudge the king needed.

The event Monday also symbolized King Hussein's redemption in the eyes of Washington. This was the man who tacitly supported Saddam Hussein after the Iraqi leader invaded Kuwait, calling him "an Arab patriot." The king opposed the deployment of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and enraged President George Bush, who told intimates he felt betrayed by a "friend" whose signed photos hung in the

residential quarters of the White House.

The only key player still awaiting redemption is President Assad. He cannot be happy that King Hussein, like Mr. Arafat last September, was welcomed at the White House while Syria is subject to economic sanctions and remains on the State Department's list of nations supporting terrorism.

Thus, the "new landscape" in the Middle East that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher talks about so glowingly still has vast areas of rough terrain.

SEX: Phone Porn in Moldova Is Expensive Wrong Number for U.S. Parents

Continued from Page 1

about the international calls. But she said: "Because the information providers originate outside the United States, there are some questions about our jurisdictional ability to go after them."

If customers request it, phone companies can block access to international lines, just as they do for domestic 900 lines, which also incur a charge when dialed. But such actions usually come after the initial shocking bill.

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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

International Herald Tribune
Wednesday, July 27, 1994
Page 9

At Last, a Feisty New 'Saint Joan'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Few theatergoers between the wars ever spoke of Shaw's "Saint Joan" without meaning Sybil Thorndike, and our generation has always had the 1964 Joan Plowright revival, which moved from Chichester to open Olivier's National, as a similar benchmark. Thirty years on, at the Strand we at last have a serious challenge, and it comes from not one but two women: the actress Imogen Stubbs and the Australian director Gale Edwards.

Together they give us a feisty new Joan: she seems to come from Northumberland, she combines Plowright's earthy vigor with what was by all accounts the religious radiance of Thorndike on hearing her bells and her voices. But above all the production holds the line between the messianic virtues of the title character in full flood and the acres of religious and political debate with which Shaw has surrounded her.

Some tight trimming of the text also gives us two Joans: the warrior of the first half, sword held high as she raises the siege of Orléans and changes the wind in that still breathtakingly poetic riverside miracle, and the shorn-haired martyr of the second half, choosing death at the stake over lifelong imprisonment and then living on through the Epilogue to have the last, bitter laugh as her reluctant-convent defenders beg her not to return to them.

This production is a sharp lesson to both

the National and the Royal Shakespeare Company: the commercial theater on tour can still handle the major classics with energy and drive and purpose and a host of superb character-actors, led as they are here on Peter Davison's stunning sets by Peter Jeffrey as the cynical inquisitor, Jasper Britton as a crippled Dauphin and Ken Bones as a world-weary Warwick. In a hot London summer, this is an oasis of cool reconsideration and classic theatricality.

Time has not been kind to William Gibson's "The Miracle Worker" (at the Comedy). Chiefly remembered from the late 1950s for stunning title-role performances

LONDON THEATER

from Anne Bancroft and Anna Massey, it tells the story of Annie Sullivan who in late 19th-century America taught the blind and deaf Helen Keller to speak and to relate.

In its way, the play paved the way for "Whose Life Is It Anyway?" and "Children of a Lesser God" and all the other dramas in which the (in some way) disabled are forced into power games with their healers so that roles of patient and protector get reversed and reconsidered. But this one only creaks along, and Richard Oliver's production is hopelessly hamstrung by the fact that Jenny Seagrove, a charming and elegant player of light romantic comedy, can never even get to the foothills of the dramatic heights required for Annie.

"The Miracle Worker" also suffers, like all "breakthrough" drama, from the fact

that its breakthroughs have been overtaken and then overtaken again.

Both Annie Sullivan and Helen Keller lived to tell their tales until well into the middle of this century. Nowadays they would be all over television explaining how it was done, but in trying to cobble a play together around them for earlier times and tastes, Gibson had to fall back on a Victorian family pattern of the overbearing father and the neglected sibling and although Catherine Holman is alternately touching and terrifying as Keller, it's like watching a very old black-and-white movie on TV.

Having written and sometimes narrated musical-anthology tributes myself, I am not in a strong position to complain about "Patsy Cline" at the Whitehall even if the show is just awful. Always beware entertainments in which the cast chats to you before the curtain goes up: it usually means they want you on their side when the disaster happens, and in this case the problem is Patsy herself. She sang a lot, dressed in a blue cowboy suit, and then sadly she died in a small-plane crash on March 5, 1963, when she was 33.

The producers thus give us, by way of an opener, the sound of a small plane's engine suddenly cutting out. But that's about it for drama or plot development, and the rest is 30 songs, from "Blue Moon of Kentucky" to the revivalist "I Saw the Light." True, Cline also had a somewhat ineffectual husband, but were she alive today I have a terrible feeling she'd be on early-morning television in Kentucky demanding dollars for Jesus.



Warrior and martyr: Imogen Stubbs as Saint Joan, with Philip Quast.

A Stark Look at Modern India

By Alexandra Viets

BOMBAY — The images used to express the condition of women by one of India's playwrights are startling and vivid: the dwarfed and stunted boughs of a banyan tree, a young bride locked in her room for 30 years, a Siamese twin forced to sacrifice a limb for her brother, a spastic child from an unhappy and destructive marriage. Perhaps most startling of all is that this strong feminist voice belongs to a man.

Mahesh Dattani at 35 is considered one of India's best and most serious contemporary playwrights writing in English. This month a collection of his plays, called "Final Solutions and Other Plays," is being published by East West Press. Its publication accompanies other recent successes: a commission by India's new Zee TV for a serial of his first and only comedy, "Where There's a Will," an upcoming London production of what Dattani calls his "biggest play," entitled "Bravely Fought the Queen," and plans for the Bombay production of "Final Solutions?" — a play on communalism and racial prejudice.

In spite of all his achievements, Dattani still cannot afford to be a fulltime writer. By day he manages an herbal cosmetics company, writing his plays at night. After growing up in a seemingly benign middle-class environment in Bangalore, in south India, Dattani's plays are strongly influenced by the oppressive restrictions he saw being placed upon his two sisters and his mother. When describing his sisters' interactions with their peers, Dattani talks about developing what he calls "a sympathetic view of the devious ways in which oppressed women come to nurture their intelligence." Dattani is quick to add, "It is a Western misnomer that intelligence doesn't surface under oppression. It is an intelligence of survival."

Dattani, who describes Indian men as "very shallow subjects who all too easily give in to the roles prescribed to them," readily admits that he finds women more interesting. "There are more layers to peel, artistically speaking."

"Bravely Fought the Queen," Dattani's fourth play, is a rather disturbing picture of the relations between men and women in a wealthy isolated suburb of Bangalore. The play traces the lives of two sisters married to two brothers, living side by side in identical bungalows. The play was partly inspired by Dattani's observation, while visiting the home of a Gujarati family, that the women of the house were always dressed up but had nowhere to go. Using the metaphor of a banyan tree to express the condition of women in India, Dattani physicalizes the pain of his characters with striking symbolism. Lathina, a young woman drawn to making banyan trees without really knowing why, explains: "You stunt their growth. You keep trimming at their roots, you make sure the roots don't have enough space and then you bind their branches with wire."

In "Tara," written in 1990, Dattani comes up with another powerful metaphor for female oppression when male and female Siamese twins are physically separated by surgery. The twins' mother opts to take a limb and vital organ from the daughter in order to ensure the strength and physical perfection of the son. As a result, Tara gradually wastes away while her brother thrives. The play was a box-office success in Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi.

Dattani, whose gentle easygoing manner and boyish charm seem incongruous with the hard social realities of his plays, was originally a dancer of *bharata natyam*, a traditional dance of south India. Dattani, who had always been interested in acting, fell into playwrighting

"by accident and because of a dearth of good scripts." He decided to try writing a one-act play just for fun. When he submitted the play to local competition, he painfully recalls how "every single critic took the time to tear it apart."

Many of Dattani's admirers claim the key to his success is that he uses the family unit as the starting-point for all of his plays. Aiyque Padamsee, founder of Bombay's Theatre Group, who has directed two of Dattani's plays, says, "In India, in one way we're still old-fashioned, we still live within the extended family, and need to know how things affect one another." Padamsee recalls audience members praising "Tara" as a play that concerns "all families."

Padamsee views Dattani as being one of the agents of change in India today. "Unlike so many of his contemporaries, Dattani is not writing plays that revive old myths and legends. He is one of the few, really the only playwright in English today who writes about modern India and who uses the theater as a forum for airing social and political issues."

Ironically, despite the social relevance of Dattani's themes, Indian-English theater is still considered a theater of the elite, using a language that is used by only 10 to 12 percent of Indians. Unlike the scores of successful novels written in English by Indian authors, playwrighting is held to a different standard. People speak of Indian-English theater as self-conscious and unnatural. Indian intellectuals whose mother tongue is English often admit to preferring regional language theater over an English language play. Dattani dismisses this as snobism. "English is another Indian language. To most people English theater means English plays and English accents. If they hear Indian-English it just doesn't ring true and they're disappointed."

Alexandra Viets is a writer based in India.

Big Screen: The \$4 Million Script

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Over the weekend, producers, agents and studio executives temporarily forgot about the O. J. Simpson case. All the talk about management turmoil at the Walt Disney Co. was placed on hold.

What riveted Hollywood was the record-breaking sale on Thursday night of a movie script for \$4 million by International Creative Management, a top talent agency.

The good news is that the script, "The Long Kiss Goodnight," by Shane Black, is one of those rare screenplays written for a woman. The not-so-good news is that the woman, a former assassin for a government splinter group, kills with her bare hands. She uses plenty of other weapons, too, producing corpses every three or four pages of the script.

To executives here, the remarkable price of Black's script has far less to do with the quality of the screenplay, a slick, compelling, blood-splattered page-turner.

What drove the sale, said executives, were factors that reveal a great deal about the odd way studios toss around huge sums of money while professing to keep costs low.

The factors include the increasingly intense competition for a script by a successful action writer like Black, who wrote "Lethal Weapon." Another factor is the hunger of an upstart movie company, New Line Cinema, to compete in the big leagues. (New Line, a major movie company, is swimming in money after its purchase in January by Ted Turner, the media mogul.) And a third factor is Hollywood's relentless pursuit of bloody dramas. Despite all the high-minded statements by executives and the Motion Picture Association of America that too many movies are just apallingly violent, the studios hunger for violent scripts, the bloodier the better.

An action film's release abroad can often double its gross.

Black, 32, seems unusually modest about his success. Of his screenplays, he said simply, "It's not brain surgery."

Besides "Lethal Weapon," he has been involved in action films including "Lethal Weapon 2," "The Last Boy Scout" and "The Last Action Hero," the Arnold Schwarzenegger flop last year. "It would take two hours to explain what went wrong with that one," he said.

It took him less than six months to write the current script, which involves a woman named Samantha Caine, a wife and mother who suffers amnesia about her earlier life. In fact she was a professional killer. Soon enough, bad guys come back and threaten Samantha and her young daughter. (The front-runner for Samantha's part is Geena Davis, executives say.)

"What I wanted to do is not be afraid to give a woman character as serious a role as I would a man character," he said. "The temptation is to keep a woman soft and fluffy." He added, "I also wanted to do a story about a mother and daughter, about a woman who uses her skills as a professional killer and mother to protect her child."

Black said some of his writer friends were more talented than he but had not struck gold. "I don't ever pretend to be better than other people," he said.

He completed the screenplay about 10 days ago and drove to the office of his longtime agent, David Greenblatt at ICM on July 15. By July 18 the script was set to studios, and the next day the bidding war had begun.

The three major bidders were New Line, Warner Brothers and Columbia Studios. Even Disney was interested, but the film's obviously high production costs and its violent nature needed the approval of Michael Eisner, the chairman of Disney, who was just recovering from quadruple heart bypass surgery.

Black and his agents, Greenblatt and Tom Strickler, were tempted by all the

offers. Warner Brothers pledged that Joel Silver, the studio's top action producer and a friend of Black's since they worked on "Lethal Weapon," would oversee the film. Columbia was prodded into the bidding by James L. Brooks, who directed "Terms of Endearment" and "Broadcast News."

Brooks, who may seem an unlikely fan of Black's, said in an interview: "Shane has a real voice. The craft of the script is extraordinary. The guy can write dialogue. Anyone who's a sucker for a great line is going to have a great time with this."

But it was New Line that prevailed, after hours of meetings at ICM on Thursday. A dominant reason was, of course, the money, the most paid for a script after Joe Eszterhas's \$3 million for "Basic Instinct."

GREENBLATT said New Line had also pledged that filming would begin shortly, for release next summer, and that the director Renny Harlin and Davis, to whom Harlin is married, would probably direct and star in it. They are soon to start a pirate film, "Cutthroat Island," but the fate of that movie is now uncertain.

Greenblatt said Black was especially enthusiastic about the Harlin-Davis combination and the fact that New Line had pledged that the movie would be placed on the fast track.

The actual deal involved \$3.5 million paid by New Line to Black, plus a \$500,000 producing fee. Also involved as producers are Harlin (who has directed action films including "Cliffhanger") and Steve Tisch.

Tisch, one of the producers of "Forrest Gump," the No. 1 film this weekend, said: "The special thing about this script is you were actually reading a movie. You see the movie while you read it."

Black is the screenwriter of "Lethal Weapon" and other action films. Had an unknown written the screenplay, executives said, it would hardly have generated the same money and frenzy. In fact, it would probably have been on the slush pile at a talent agency.

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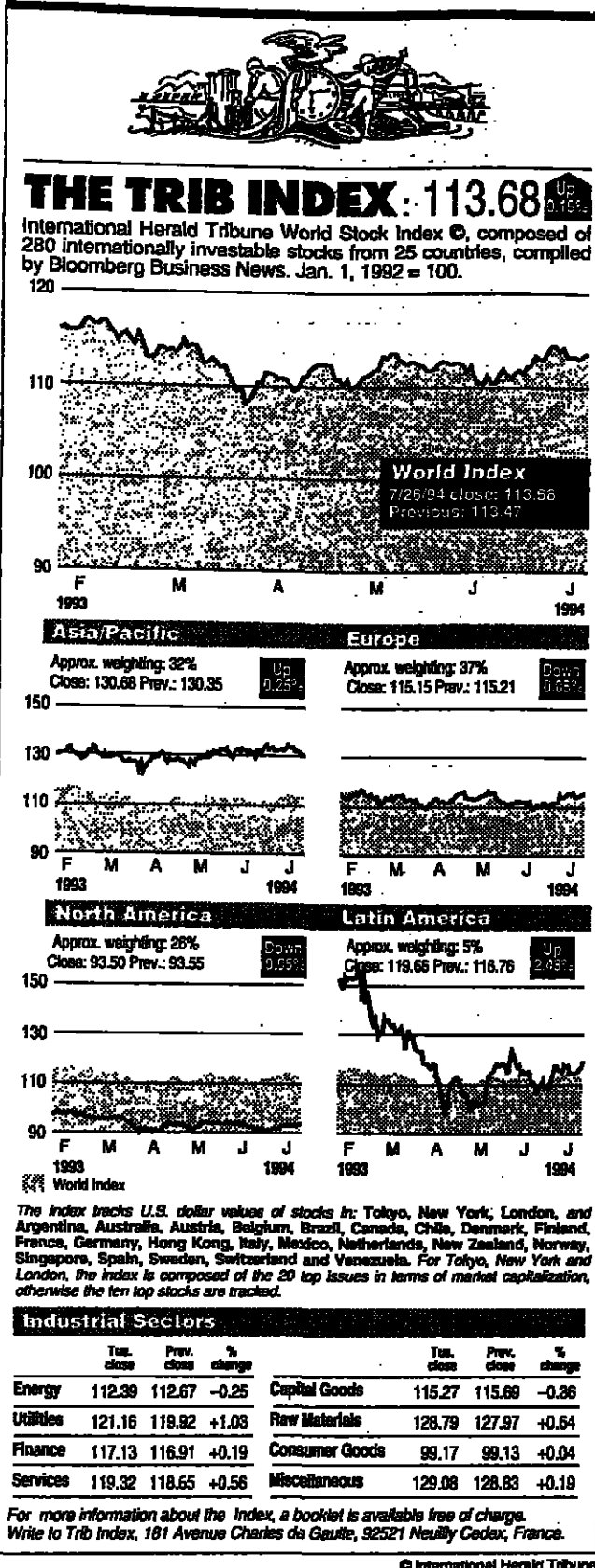
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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, July 27, 1994

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DEC Loss Shrank in Quarter

Firm Improves on Previous Period

Bloomberg Business News
MAYNARD, Massachusetts — Digital Equipment Corp. shares rebounded Tuesday after the computer maker reported a fourth-quarter loss that wasn't as bad as some analysts had feared.

The United States' third-largest computer company reported a fourth-quarter loss from operations of \$160.4 million, or \$1.22 a share. It had profit of \$113.2 million, or 85 cents, in the year-earlier quarter.

While the loss was worse than some estimates, it was an improvement from the \$183 million, or \$1.34 a share, lost in the previous quarter, a figure that was four times analysts' expectations.

"It's pretty bad, but it isn't shocking," said David Wu, an analyst at S.G. Warburg & Co.

In early afternoon trading, Digital shares rose 75 cents to \$19.50. The stock reached a three-month low of \$18.75 Monday analysts raised their estimates for the quarter's loss.

Meanwhile, Amdahl Corp., the second-largest U.S. maker of mainframe computers, reported its second consecutive quarter of profit after four consecutive losing quarters. The positive result was due to lower manufacturing costs and a renewed demand for mainframes, the company said.

Amdahl said second-quarter net income was \$12.5 million, or 11 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$23.69 million, or 21 cents, in the year-ago period. Revenue declined to \$396.9 million from \$463.2 million.

Wall Street was expecting Amdahl, based in Sunnyvale, California, to earn 10 cents a share.

Airwave Bids Draw Gasps

One Company Offers \$50 Million for License

By Teresa Riordan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission is holding the first auction for the right to use the public airwaves in America, and the opening multimillion-dollar bids — five times as high as analysts had expected — drew gasps from the audience and astounded perhaps everyone but the bidders themselves.

The auction for 10 nationwide licenses, which are expected to be used for advanced two-way paging services, began Monday and continued Tuesday.

It will end only when each of the 29 companies doing the bidding has either dropped out or won one or more licenses. The limit for any single bidder is three licenses, and based on Monday's action, at least half of the licenses will sell for at least \$30 million.

[Top offers quickly soared to a total of \$307 million — including \$50 million for a single license — soon after the FCC opened the second day of bidding, Bloomberg Business News reported.]

[In the 11th round of bidding Tuesday afternoon, 15 bids were submitted, down from 20 in the closing round Monday night. High bids ranged from \$9 million for the least powerful licenses to \$50 million for the most powerful. More than a dozen companies, some of which submitted multiple bids, made offers on Tuesday.]

The licenses cover swaths of the radio spectrum that are to be used for nationwide networks that will enable subscribers to not only receive paging signals but also respond to

them with either text messages or voice mail.

Representatives of the participating companies entered their bids anonymously, from computer terminals behind drawn curtains.

The companies taking part included big players in the paging business, Adelphia Communications, Airtouch Paging, BellSouth Wireless, Mobilemedia Communications, the Nationwide Wireless Network, and U.S. West Communications.

"Everybody is surprised about the amount of money that's showing up," said Mark J. Golden, vice president of the Personal Communications Industry Association. "The sky is the limit."

The bidding is seen as something of a dress rehearsal for auctions to begin late this year for a set of potentially even more valuable licenses for the next generation of cellular communications, known as personal communications services, or PCS.

The government had estimated that the auctions later this year might bring in \$10 billion dollars. But if the competition is as intense then as during the bidding on Monday and Tuesday, the figure could go much higher.

Until now, the FCC has given away licenses to use the public airwaves. But last year, Congress passed a law mandating that many types of nonbroadcast licenses be awarded to the highest bidder.

When the results of the bidding on Monday were announced, many in the room registered their surprise with gasps. One company had bid \$20 million each for two different licenses, which was twice the next highest bid.

Deutsche Bank Defies Odds to Post Mild Gain

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG said Tuesday that it posted a small gain in operating profit in the first half of 1994 in spite of sluggish lending and a sharp decline in income from trading for its own account.

Hilmar Kopper, the bank's chairman, said he expected the widening recession in Germany and elsewhere would not seriously damage the bank's full-year results, which he predicted would fall short of its record year-earlier earnings but remain "above average."

The prediction cheered shareholders and analysts, who had expected greater problems. "It looks as if they'll produce the same pretax figure as they did last year, by a different route, which is better than the market had dared to hope for," said Derek Bullman, an analyst at James Capel & Co.

The bank's shares rose 7 Deutsche marks to 735 DM a share on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange before the company's report was released and continued to rise in after-hours trading on the news of lower-than-expected provision figures and speculation about a dividend increase.

Despite a number of spectacular scandals involving major clients, the bank said the need for risk provisioning had fallen substantially "in line with the incipient recovery of the German economy."

The bank's first-half operating profit included overall provisioning of 885 million DM (\$556 million), including 473 million DM in connection with the collapse of the real estate empire of Jürgen Schneider, who disappeared around Easter with his wife, and 147 million DM on bad bond trades.

Overall, the bank was sanguine about its performance in a "difficult year."

After risk provisions, the bank's first-half operating profit totaled 2.66 billion DM, a 3.9 percent increase over the first half of 1993. Net interest income was virtually unchanged at 5.82 billion DM, while net commission income rose 5.9 percent to 3.09 billion DM.

Profit from trading for the bank's own account took a 67 percent plunge, to 332 million DM, as a result of volatile bond markets early this year.

The bank's net profit for the first half fell 12.9 percent, to 977 million DM, largely as a result of a 27 percent rise in its tax burden.

Its pretax profit, including about 238 million DM in extraordinary earnings from the sale of large stakes in Daimler-Benz AG and Karstadt AG, rose 7.4 percent to 2.47 billion DM. Mr. Kopper said the bank's total income from the sales — around 1 billion DM — would be spread over the full year and mostly funneled into the bank's reserve to minimize the resulting tax liability.

Hong Kong Wrestles With Transition

Banking Cartel to Remain Land Sale Draws High Price

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Wary of unsettling its banking sector as Hong Kong approaches a return to Chinese rule in 1997, the government said Tuesday it would leave largely intact a banking cartel that sets savings deposit rates in the British colony.

Currently, by government endorsement, Hong Kong's banks decide the maximum rates its 174 members can pay savers for Hong Kong dollar deposits, a policy cited by the local Consumer Council as a way for banks to achieve high profitability internationally at local customers' expense.

"The government considers it important, while trying to encourage more competition in the market, to strike a balance with the need to maintain stability of the monetary and banking

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — The government sold a parcel of land Tuesday for a higher price than many analysts had expected, raising doubts about whether government measures to cool the overheated real-estate market had succeeded.

A consortium of developers paid 890 million Hong Kong dollars (\$115 million) for a 23,800-square-meter (28,560-square-foot) private residential site in the New Territories, well above expectations of between 600 million and 700 million dollars. But analysts said a note of caution permeated the auction.

"From the bids, I could sense a little optimism after a string of negative news for the property sector," a property consultant said. "But it's hedged with reservations."

The site went to a consortium comprising Hong Kong Park-See LAND, Page 15

MEDIA MARKETS

Are Creative Ads Effective?

By Daniel Tilles
Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The view of consumer marketing companies toward advertising awards and the ad agencies that they might best be summed up by a remark once made to Donald Gunn, director of creative resources for the Leo Burnett advertising agency.

"We don't care what you do on your other clients," said this marketing vice president in charge of one of the 10 largest advertising budgets in the world. "But if you win a creative award for any of our products, the business will be put up for review."

Mr. Gunn, sufficiently piqued by the widely held client notion that award-winning commercials can't be effective, set out about one year ago to determine whether advertising honored as the best — typically meaning the most imaginative — does in fact sell the product.

In a speech appropriately titled, "Do Award-Winning Commercials Sell?" Mr. Gunn and several invited guests presented the results of this research at the recent international advertising festival in Cannes.

The study examined 200 of the most honored TV commercials from 36 competitions held around the world in 1992 and 1993. The conclusion surprised Mr. Gunn himself: 86 percent, or 172 of the 200, "were associated with marketplace success," he said.

The presentation focused on 52 prize-winning ads for brands and services, including Sugar-Free Jell-O in the United States, the Norwegian postal service, Tango orange drink in Great Britain and Volkswagen in Spain. In all of these cases, business measures such as market share, sales and favorable

image ratings increased during the airings of the television ad campaigns.

For example, during the first run of the London ad agency Howell Henry Chaldecott Lury's "Orange Man" campaign for Tango, sales increased 26 percent.

A second example was for the electronics company Magnavox, developed by Bates Worldwide New York. Ads set out to make Magnavox's "old-fashioned image" more contemporary, and position it against leading brands such as Sony, Panasonic, RCA and Zenith, Mr. Gunn said. During the five-year run of a campaign starring comedian actor John Cleese, sales doubled.

"I'm comfortable with the implication that, all other things being equal, advertising with award-winning qualities will outsell mediocre ads in the same product category," Mr. Gunn said. But Mr. Gunn acknowledged he had not formally compared ads that had won awards with those that had not.

While focusing on successes, the presentation also touched on failures. Mr. Gunn cited several factors that had contributed to the failure of a prize-winning ad to make a positive difference in the marketplace. Without citing specific cases, he blamed poorly identified creative strategies and incorrect target audience definitions as two culprits.

But despite the positive market results of most award-winning ads, client attitudes toward them may remain difficult to change.

"About half the clients couldn't care less if ads are award-winning or not," said Sean Fitzpatrick, vice chairman at the McCann-Erickson advertising agency, a participant in the presentation. "They just want effective

See PRIZE, Page 13

RJR Says Operations Earn More

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. said Tuesday that second-quarter earnings fell because of expenses from early debt retirement, but operating results rose.

The maker of brands like Winston and Camel cigarettes, Oreo cookies and Ritz crackers said operating earnings were up 11 percent from tobacco and 20 percent from continuing operations in food.

The company said the domestic tobacco business, caught in a fierce price war a year ago, continues to rebound from last year's weak earnings.

Including extraordinary items and preferred dividend payments, RJR said net income skidded to \$14 million in the three months ended June 30, compared with \$70 million a year ago.

The results for the latest quarter reflect a \$146 million loss on early retirement of debt and preferred stock dividend payments of \$32 million. The results for a year ago were reduced by \$65 million for early debt retirement and reflected \$7 million in preferred stock dividends.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES											
Cross Rates						Eurocurrency Deposits					
	\$	DM	£	Yen	Other		1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years
Australia	1.78	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1 month	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Canada	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	3 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
France	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Germany	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1 year	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Italy	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2 years	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Japan	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	3 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
UK	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
US	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1 year	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Other Dollar Values						Key Money Rates					
	Per \$	Per DM	Per £	Per Yen	Per Other		1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years
Australia	1.78	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1 month	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Canada	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	3 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
France	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Germany	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1 year	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Italy	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2 years	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Japan	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	3 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
UK	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
US	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1 year	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Forward Rates						Gold					
	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day		1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years
Australia	1.78	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1 month	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Canada	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	3 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
France	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Germany	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1 year	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Italy	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2 years	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
Japan	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	3 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
UK	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6 months	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4
US	1.75	2.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1 year	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4	4 1/4 - 5 1/4

MARKET DIARY

Weak Earnings Shake Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell for the first time in four sessions as oil shares slumped after Chevron reported weaker-than-expected earnings.

Unexpectedly low profits at Eastman Kodak and a warning from Boeing of lower sales in the second half pushed the market as a whole. Declining bond prices and the dollar's

weakness against the yen also took a toll on the market, dealers said.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen by 14.47 points over the past three trading days, fell 6.16 points to 3,735.68.

Almost four stocks fell for every three that rose on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume totaled 231.1 million shares, down from 261 million shares Monday.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose as high as 7.54 percent before closing at 7.53 percent. It had closed at 7.53 percent Monday.

Oil shares fell a second day after Chevron reported second-quarter earnings below one-

time charges of 40 cents a share, down from 87 cents last year and beneath many analysts' forecast of 58 cents a share. Chevron, which blamed disappointing refining and marketing results, dropped 1/4 to 43.

Texasco declined 1/4 to 62 1/2 after announcing lower-than-expected earnings Monday. Amoco dropped 1/4 to 58 1/2. Royal Dutch Petroleum fell 1/4 to 110 1/4 and Shell Transport & Trading's American subsidiary receipts, each standing for six ordinary shares, dropped 1/4 to 66 1/4.

Kodak's second-quarter net income dropped to 79 cents a share from \$1.13 a year ago, less than analysts' forecast of 88 cents and enough to drive down its shares by 1/4 to 48.

Boeing's quarterly earnings dropped to 65 cents a share from \$1.25 last year, still better than many analysts' estimate of 54 cents. Even so, the stock fell 1/4 to 45 1/4 after Boeing officials said second-half sales would fall 20 percent from the first six months of the year.

Bear Stearns slipped 1/4 to 16 1/4 after reporting a 74 percent drop in quarterly earnings. It cited volatile markets and rising interest rates. (Bloomberg, AP)

Dollar Slips as the Yen Stays at Center Stage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the yen and other major currencies on Tuesday amid concern that the U.S. and Japan would not reach an agreement in trade talks before

"People are very nervous about the trade talks," said Earl Johnson, foreign-exchange adviser at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. "If they break down, the dollar will sink."

Without progress at the bargaining table, officials could resume calls for a strong yen, a strategy they pursued last year. Mr. Johnson said. A strong yen makes Japanese exports more expensive.

Dealers said the yen probably would maintain its stronger tone, especially after a spokesman for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative said Washington and Tokyo had not decided to hold last-minute talks.

The dollar closed Tuesday at 98.250 yen, compared with 98.625 yen Monday, at 1.5850 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5902 DM, and at 1.3479 Swiss francs, down from 1.3451 Sfr.

The pound slipped to \$1.5244 from \$1.5309 last Monday. (Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

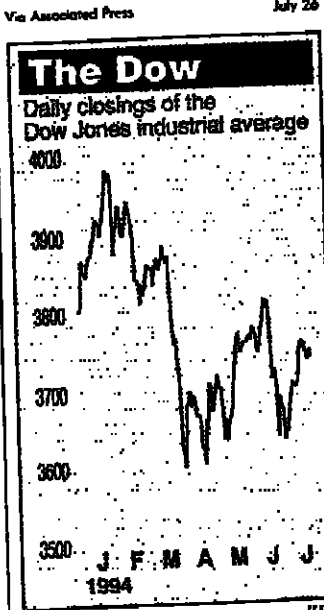
Foreign Exchange

the U.S.-imposed deadline was reached Sunday.

The yen received additional support on investors' view that Japan's economic fundamentals are more stable than those of Europe or the United States, traders said.

The market also put dollar trading on the sidelines as it awaited the release Friday of U.S. gross domestic product figures.

But the market focused on the U.S.-Japan trade talks. By Sunday, Washington is to decide whether Japan's public procurement procedures in the telecommunications and medical technology sectors are discriminatory, a first step toward possible trade sanctions.



July 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
J F M A M J J

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Microsoft	55.00	54.00	54.00	-1.00
Apple	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00
Oracle	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00
Sun	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00
HP	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00
Intel	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00
Motorola	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00
Compaq	3.00	2.00	2.00	-1.00
PerkinElmer	2.00	1.00	1.00	-1.00

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Microsoft	55.00	54.00	54.00	-1.00
Apple	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00
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Compaq	3.00	2.00	2.00	-1.00
PerkinElmer	2.00	1.00	1.00	-1.00

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	-1.00
Microsoft	55.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	-1.00
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Compaq	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-1.00
PerkinElmer	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-1.00

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3735.68	3735.68	3735.68	-6.16
Comp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Transp.	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Finance	100.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

NYSE Indexes				
	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	250.72	250.04	250.24	-0.68
Industrials	307.49	308.56	308.62	+0.13
Transp.	243.14	244.39	244.84	+0.70
Utility	204.98	205.93	206.65	+0.67
Finance	211.27	210.66	211.17	-0.10

NASDAQ Indexes				
	High	Low	Last	Chg.

NYSE Indexes

Banks	753.95	753.95	753.95	-6.16
Insurance	891.10	884.94	891.10	-6.16
Finance	934.86	922.40	934.21	-6.16
Transp.	718.63	715.08	717.42	-6.16

AMEX Stock Index				
	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	434.91	433.90	434.50	-6.16

Dow Jones Bond Average				
	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	97.64	97.64	97.64	-6.16

NASDAQ Indexes

NYSE Diary		
	Close	Pr
Advanced	927	1
Declined	1165	1
Unchanged	757	1
Total Issues	2849	2
New Highs	28	2
New Lows	55	
AMEX Diary		
	Close	P
Advanced	269	
Declined	285	

AMEX Indexes

New Lows	
NASDAQ Diary	
	Class P
Advanced	1497
Declined	1593
Unchanged	1978
Total Issues	5068
New Highs	58
New Lows	105
Spot Commodities	
Commodity	Today

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	Chg.
20 Bond	+0.04
10 Utilities	+0.04
10 Industrials	+0.11

NYSE Diary

Class	Chg.
Advanced	+0.04
Declined	-0.04
Total Issues	+0.04
New Issues	+0.04

AMEX Diary

Close Prev.		Toronto	
Banken	112 112	Abitibi Price	
184	180	Agnico Eagle	
Hydra	257 251	Air Canada	
die AF	118 118	Alberta Energy	
k B	117 119	Am. Savick Res	
	121 120	BCE	
Banken	49.60 49.50	Bk Nova Scotia	
121	121	BC Gas	
A	162 162	BC Telecom	
146	145	Brampton	
420	413		
arg BF	104 105		
	386 382		

Investors' Run On Russia's MMM Prompts Shutdown

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — Russia's best-known investment company sharply restricted its operations Tuesday amid panic selling of its shares and investors' fears that it could collapse.

Police estimated as many as 3,000 people gathered outside the company's headquarters on the outskirts of Moscow, hoping to cash in their shares, the Interfax news agency reported.

The company, MMM, has been criticized by President Boris N. Yeltsin and others who said they were skeptical of its promises of returns of 400 percent to 1,000 percent a year.

Tax authorities have filed charges against MMM affiliates, alleging tax fraud and other violations, reportedly amounting to some 50 billion rubles (\$25 million).

Sergei Mavrody, the head of MMM, has warned that government actions against the company could cause civil strife. He has also threatened to seek a national referendum in his battle with authorities.

The panic selling was sparked late last week when the government said it would not guarantee money put into any of the numerous investment funds that have sprung up in the past year.

MMM on Tuesday stopped redeeming shares at all but one of its Moscow offices because of the panic among shareholders, said Sergei Taranov, the company spokesman.

"The sale of shares has been discontinued due to the disruption of the work of cash-delivery services," Mr. Taranov told Interfax.

By early Tuesday, there were 600 people on a list waiting to

Banco Santander Expands Horizons

New York Times Service
MADRID — Geography may not be destiny, but the location of Banco Santander SA provided a clue to its future.

Overlooking the Bay of Biscay and dominating the waterfront promenade in the northern port city of Santander, the tightly run regional bank, founded in 1857 to finance trade between Spain and South America, was built facing the horizon beyond the seas.

Banco Santander is now an international financial player, with a presence in 27 countries and one of the largest international banking networks in Latin America.

Indeed, Emilio Botin 3d, chairman like his father and grandfather before him, spends half his time flying around the world checking into Santander's foreign operations.

Just last month, he inaugurated Santander's new building in Manhattan as headquarters for the bank's rapidly expanding operations in the United States, where one of its most profitable ventures has been a stake in First Fidelity Bancorp., based in Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

Santander increased its stake in First Fidelity last month to 24.9 percent, making it the main shareholder in the bank.

Foreign operations accounted for more than 42 percent of Santander's consolidated profit last year, compared with

"There is a widespread belief that Botin always makes good deals."

Jose Sevilla, analyst with FG Inversiones Bursatiles.

Shell to Sell Metals Unit to Gencor

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group said Tuesday it would sell its unprofitable Bilbion metals and mining assets to Gencor Ltd. of South Africa for \$1.2 billion.

Shell said the sale would result in a \$170 million after-tax charge against its second-quarter earnings but that it expected that amount to be offset by gains from other sales.

The Bilbion operations posted a loss of \$3.2 million in 1993, mostly because of low aluminum prices.

Gencor, a South African mining company, will take over Bilbion's stakes in mining and metals operations in Australia, Canada, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, South Africa, Brazil, Surinam and Chile.

"This is an aluminum play, and its success will depend on the price of aluminum," said Mark Wellesley-Wood, a director at Kleinwort Benson Securities in London.

Aluminum prices tumbled to \$1,139 a ton in 1993 from \$1,955 in 1989 but rebounded to about \$1,535 a ton this month after the world's largest producers agreed to cut production.

If aluminum prices in 1993 had been \$150 a ton higher, Bilbion would have broken even rather than lost money, Gencor said.

The Bilbion operations Gen-

Greece Says EU Clears Olympic Air Bailout

Reuters
ATHENS — Greece's survival plan for its debt-ridden state airline, Olympic Airways, has been approved by the European Commission, Transport Minister Theodoros Pangalos said Tuesday at a news conference.

Mr. Pangalos gave no details of the final version of the plan agreed to by the commission, but the core of the program, which has been under negotiation for months, involves a \$2 billion debt write-off.

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PRIZE: Client Attitudes May Be Difficult to Change

Continued from Page 11
ads for their products. The other half are secretly pleased. I'm not sure it means anything either."

Joe McCarthy, North American advertising director for Nike, a company whose advertising has consistently been showered with awards, said: "Some clients, mostly large packaged-goods clients, think advertising must be dry to be effective. It's good to have a study that talks to them in their own language."

Mr. McCarthy also said he

had seen instances where agencies chased awards strictly for self-promotion: "People can get too caught up in the entertainment side."

Mr. Gunn said he hoped Leo Burnett would use his work to "counterattack" advertisers who argue that highly creative campaigns are misplaced. The study, he said, could provide an additional source of ammunition for persuading clients "who have creative blueprints which fly in the face of award-winning advertising qualities."

For investment information
read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

Munich Re Sees Drop in Disaster Claims

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG, the world's largest reinsurer, said Tuesday that a fall in disaster claims had improved earnings in the financial year ended on June 30 and had helped narrow underwriting losses.

In a letter to shareholders, the company said that a fall in natural-disaster claims abroad and improved fire-insurance activities helped Munich Re more than halve the parent company's underwriting loss of 1.09 billion DM (\$685 million) from the previous year.

"Munich Re, in contrast to previous years, was spared larger natural disasters," the company said, noting that Hurricane Andrew had burdened results for the previous year.

But the destruction of the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket in January would cost

Munich Re some 75 million DM, the company noted.

The company said that the improved parent underwriting results and better earnings at reinsurance units also helped narrow the group underwriting loss from a figure for the previous year of 1.3 billion DM.

Munich Re noted that its units involved in the property, accident and credit insurance sectors posted underwriting profits but below those of the previous years.

But it was optimistic for net earnings. "We expect improved earnings at the parent level" and a "satisfactorily positive result in the group," the letter said, without providing figures. In the year ended June 30, 1993, the group earned 287 million DM while the parent earned 71.5 billion DM. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00
11.11	10.88	0.00	4.00	15.00	100.00	11.11	10.88	11.11	0.00

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY
FROM ANOTHER IS NO
SECRET
WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS
CODES.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
AFRICA		ASIA		EUROPE		MIDDLE EAST	
Algeria	000-12	American Samoa	623-1000	Austria	022-903-014	Egypt +π	356-0777
South Africa +	0-800-99-0001	Australia	000-551-110	Belgium +	078-11-0011	Iran +π	177-12-5737
AMERICAS		Austria	1-800-381-4777	Bulgaria +	000-100-1010	Israel +π	260
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	China +	100-12	Canada +	000-703-01	Jordan +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (H)	50a	Hong Kong +	000-1877	Czech Republic +	0042-067-187	Lebanon +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	50a	India +	001-800-1-801-8	Denmark +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Indonesia +	001-800-1-801-8	Finland +	000-100-1010	Malaysia +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Japan +	000-100-1010	France +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Korea +	000-100-1010	Germany +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Malaysia +	000-100-1010	Greece +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Hungary +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Ireland +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Italy +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Japan +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Latvia +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Maldives +π	773-00-1211
Bahamas (PIT pay phone)	000-333	Mexico +	000-100-1010	Lithuania +	000-100-1010	Mal	

NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	18%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
A											
100	100	100	AAON								
101	101	101	AAOI								
102	102	102	AAOI								
103	103	103	AAOI								
104	104	104	AAOI								
105	105	105	AAOI								
106	106	106	AAOI								
107	107	107	AAOI								
108	108	108	AAOI								
109	109	109	AAOI								
110	110	110	AAOI								
111	111	111	AAOI								
112	112	112	AAOI								
113	113	113	AAOI								
114	114	114	AAOI								
115	115	115	AAOI								
116	116	116	AAOI								
117	117	117	AAOI								
118	118	118	AAOI								
119	119	119	AAOI								
120	120	120	AAOI								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	18%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
B											
121	121	121	AAOI								
122	122	122	AAOI								
123	123	123	AAOI								
124	124	124	AAOI								
125	125	125	AAOI								
126	126	126	AAOI								
127	127	127	AAOI								
128	128	128	AAOI								
129	129	129	AAOI								
130	130	130	AAOI								
131	131	131	AAOI								
132	132	132	AAOI								
133	133	133	AAOI								
134	134	134	AAOI								
135	135	135	AAOI								
136	136	136	AAOI								
137	137	137	AAOI								
138	138	138	AAOI								
139	139	139	AAOI								
140	140	140	AAOI								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	18%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
C											
141	141	141	AAOI								
142	142	142	AAOI								
143	143	143	AAOI								
144	144	144	AAOI								
145	145	145	AAOI								
146	146	146	AAOI								
147	147	147	AAOI								
148	148	148	AAOI								
149	149	149	AAOI								
150	150	150	AAOI								
151	151	151	AAOI								
152	152	152	AAOI								
153	153	153	AAOI								
154	154	154	AAOI								
155	155	155	AAOI								
156	156	156	AAOI								
157	157	157	AAOI								
158	158	158	AAOI								
159	159	159	AAOI								
160	160	160	AAOI								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	18%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
D											
161	161	161	AAOI								
162	162	162	AAOI								
163	163	163	AAOI								
164	164	164	AAOI								
165	165	165	AAOI								
166	166	166	AAOI								
167	167	167	AAOI								
168	168	168	AAOI								
169	169	169	AAOI								
170	170	170	AAOI								
171	171	171	AAOI								
172	172	172	AAOI								
173	173	173	AAOI								
174	174	174	AAOI								
175	175	175	AAOI								
176	176	176	AAOI								
177	177	177	AAOI								
178	178	178	AAOI								
179	179	179	AAOI								
180	180	180	AAOI								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	18%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
E											
181	181	181	AAOI								
182	182	182	AAOI								
183	183	183	AAOI								
184	184	184	AAOI								
185	185	185	AAOI								
186	186	186	AAOI								
187	187	187	AAOI								
188	188	188	AAOI								
189	189	189	AAOI								
190	190	190	AAOI								
191	191	191	AAOI								
192	192	192	AAOI								
193	193	193	AAOI								
194	194	194	AAOI								
195	195	195	AAOI								
196	196	196	AAOI								
197	197	197	AAOI								
198	198	198	AAOI								
199	199	199	AAOI								
200	200	200	AAOI								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	18%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
F											
201	201	201	AAOI								
202	202	202	AAOI								
203	203	203	AAOI								
204	204	204	AAOI								
205	205	205	AAOI								
206	206	206	AAOI								
207	207	207	AAOI								
208	208	208	AAOI								
209	209	209	AAOI								
210	210	210	AAOI								
211	211	211	AAOI								
212	212	212	AAOI								
213	213	213	AAOI								
214	214	214	AAOI								
215	215	215	AAOI								
216	216	216	AAOI								
217	217	217	AAOI								
218	218	218	AAOI								
219	219	219	AAOI								
220	220	220	AAOI								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	18%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
G											
221	221	221	AAOI								
222	222	222	AAOI								
223	223	223	AAOI								
224	224	224	AAOI								
225	225	225	AAOI								
226	226	226	AAOI								
227	227	227	AAOI								
228	228	228	AAOI								
229	229	229	AAOI								
230	230	230	AAOI								
231	231	231	AAOI								
232	232	232	AAOI								
233	233	233	AAOI								
234	234	234	AAOI								
235	235	235	AAOI								
236	236	236	AAOI								
237	237	237	AAOI								
238	238	238	AAOI								
239	239	239	AAOI								
240	240	240	AAOI								

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	18%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
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To New NEC Chief, Multimedia Is Key

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — In the chandelied ballroom of a top Tokyo hotel, a Who's Who of corporate and political Japan lined up Tuesday to exchange business cards with the new president of the electronics giant NEC Corp.

Wearing formal morning dress, Hisashi Kaneko, 60, met with NEC's clients and competitors, members of Japan's defense establishment and a line-up of politicians that included former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

It was the kind of splashy bash that hasn't been seen much in Tokyo since the economy went into a slump three years ago, and Mr. Kaneko used the occasion to lay out his vision of NEC's future: multimedia.

Speaking at a news conference before the reception, Mr. Kaneko said that multimedia operations would propel NEC to record profit by the end of the decade. NEC Japan's 17th-largest company in terms of sales, has strengths in telecommunications, computers and semiconductors that will combine to put it at the forefront of the multimedia revolution, he said.

"Multimedia is the key to growth and will make up some 60 percent of our business by 1999," Mr. Kaneko said. He declined to say what percentage of NEC's business multimedia accounts for today.

Mr. Kaneko also said he expected NEC's current profit to reach 200 billion yen (\$2 billion) by that year, which will be the 100th anniversary of NEC's founding. NEC is Japan's largest personal-computer maker and the world's second-largest maker of semiconductors. Its current profit in the year ended March 31 was 31.8 billion yen.

The new president did not specify just how multimedia, a catch-all term for technologies combining video, computer and telecommunications, would help NEC reach his ambitious target. NEC is a leading maker of all the ingredients of multimedia, but Mr. Kaneko did not say how he intended to change the company to take advantage of this.

Mr. Kaneko, who replaces Tadashi Sekimoto, who stepped down after 14 years at NEC's helm, was president of NEC America from 1989 to 1991. He is a graduate of Tokyo University and holds a master of science degree from the University of California at Berkeley. He joined NEC in 1956.

The outspoken Mr. Sekimoto, who currently chairs the Electronic Industries Association of Japan, a trade group, led NEC to record profit of 140 billion yen in the year ended March 31, 1991, and then watched as the company slipped to a profit of only 18.1 billion yen two years later.

Mr. Kaneko will probably follow his predecessor's line on company policy, as Mr. Sekimoto was influential in his selection for the job, according to industry analysts.

Big and Broke in Japan Large Firms Seek Funds on OTC Market

Reuters
TOKYO — Japan's cash-strapped corporate groups are infiltrating the country's over-the-counter share market, threatening to blunt the performance of what has been one of the world's strongest indexes.

Effectively banned from issuing more shares themselves, and in need of funds, some major corporate groups, or *keiretsu*, have raised equity capital by listing subsidiaries on the OTC market, traditionally home to small, high-growth companies. Analysts say that many more covet a listing on the OTC market, which has gained about 40 percent so far this year.

"First-section companies are taking advantage and starting to crowd out growth companies," said Craig Chudler, managing director of the investment advisory firm Thomas Norton Associates Inc.

Mr. Chudler said the listing of *keiretsu* companies was likely to undermine investor confidence because they were being sold under false pretenses as growth companies. He added that *keiretsu* companies were constricted by their culture, which renders them unable to fire people or to react quickly to changing market conditions, as growth companies are often able to do.

Mr. Chudler warned that when these companies failed to produce strong growth, their shares would slip, disillusioning investors and undermining the OTC market's bull run. He also warned that *keiretsu* companies were reducing the pool of money available to

small companies unable to tap bond markets. He said Japan's corporate giants were turning to the relatively small OTC market — 519 firms are listed — to save money.

The most recent *keiretsu* companies to be listed on the OTC market were Canon Software Inc. and Bridgestone Metal Corp. A spokesman for the camera maker Canon Inc. said Canon Software, its subsidiary, was listed to raise money for its expansion. The spokesman argued that the listing would have no impact on OTC share prices, market sentiment or the pool of money available for other companies.

He acknowledged, however, that Canon Software was likely to grow less quickly than many other OTC companies, as 70 percent of its business comes from Canon companies.

A spokesman at Bridgestone Metal, a subsidiary of the tire maker Bridgestone Corp., said its shares had been listed to finance the liquidation of a failed joint venture. "If the market decides that our listing will hit market sentiment, then there's really nothing I can say," he said.

To put a stop to such issues, some analysts have called for the Japan Securities Dealers Association, the OTC market regulator, to refuse to list *keiretsu* companies. But that does not appear likely, at least in the near future. "We don't look at whether a company's listing has a bad effect on the market," an association spokesman said. "We have certain criteria, and if companies meet them, then we let them list."

Qingling Sets a Low Stock Price

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — China's state-owned Qingling Motors Co., bowing to market realities, will be selling 500 million new shares to foreign investors at 2.07 Hong Kong dollars (27 cents) each, Hong Kong-based investment managers said.

The price equals about nine times the company's estimated 1994 earnings per share, the lowest pricing/earnings ratio offered so far by a state-owned Chinese company listing its shares in Hong Kong.

Qingling had net profit of 481.6 million yuan (\$55 million) in 1993. It is expected to earn 23 Hong Kong cents a share this year, according to projections by two fund managers.

The lead underwriter for the share offering, Smith Barney Shearson of Asia, refused to comment on the pricing.

Investor enthusiasm for "H" shares, or Chinese shares listed in Hong Kong, has waned this year because of doubts about the Chinese economy and mounting debts at many state enterprises.

A Smith Barney spokesman said a pricing announcement would be made Thursday, when the second part of the sale — an initial public offering of 100 million shares — is to begin.

Qingling, which assembles Isuzu light trucks and minibuses, has already sold 400 million shares through a private placement to international investors.

The 500 million-share combined offer represents 25 percent of Qingling's enlarged share capital and values the company at \$535.7 million.

One of the fund managers, who asked not to be identified, told Bloomberg Business News that the private placement had been oversubscribed.

Hitachi Makes Move to Cope With High Yen

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest electric machinery maker, said Tuesday that the high yen was forcing it to move more of its manufacturing operations overseas.

Under a new plan, about 70 percent of what Hitachi sells overseas and about 35 percent of domestic sales will be foreign-made, said Yoshiaki Shibata, a Hitachi spokesman. The plan will be phased into effect over a three-year period, Miss Shibata said.

"The biggest reason is to avoid the risk involving currency exchange-rate fluctuations," she said.

The rapid rise of the yen since last year has made many of Japan's products costlier abroad. As the yen rises in value against the dollar, Japanese profits on exports drop in yen terms while domestic production costs rise, forcing up the dollar prices of goods.

India Levies Mild Fines on Banks

Reuters

BOMBAY — A group of 20 banks appear to have escaped with little more than a rap on the knuckles for their involvement in India's worst-ever financial scandal, but analysts said Tuesday they expected further action.

The Reserve Bank of India, the country's central bank, said Monday it was considering fines totaling 1.47 billion rupees (\$47 million) on the 20 banks, including nine foreign banks, for misusing funds in the \$1.28 billion securities scandal.

But B. Ramprasad, the economist for the Indian Banks' Association, said further action could be expected.

"The next move could be against individual banks," he said. "But what course it will take is not certain. To make a

case against an individual bank concrete evidence is needed."

The central bank gave the banks four weeks to explain why they should not pay for breaking various rules on portfolio management and transactions in securities.

The 20 banks are accused of diverting deposits to portfolio-management schemes to buy shares on the stock market. They are also accused of not meeting the reserve requirements set by the central bank and breaking its rules by carrying out forward deals with non-bank clients.

"Such banks may be required to pay penal interest for the shortfall in cash balances," the central bank said.

The scandal erupted in April 1992 after bankers and brokers

were found to have colluded to divert funds from the interbank securities market to the stock markets that were booming at the time.

Bankers say the government does not have many options and that it could have come down hard on the foreign banks only at the risk of endangering a three-year-old liberalization program aimed at opening up its long-protected economy.

Daimler Looks to Vietnam

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANOI — Daimler-Benz AG has told Vietnam it wants to set up a plant to assemble commercial vehicles and cars in Ho Chi Minh City, company officials said Tuesday.

The proposal was mentioned during a company presentation on mining equipment Monday, regional manager Sieghard Ebner said.

The company planned to apply soon for a license for a joint-venture plant with a Vietnamese partner. The company would produce as many as 10,000 vehicles — mostly trucks, buses and minibuses but also 1,000 Mercedes-Benz passenger cars — after seven to 10 years, he said.

The German carmaker said it would want to build a second assembly plant depending on how the market developed, a training center and sales and service centers.

Although Daimler-Benz would have a Vietnamese partner, it did not plan to go in with either of the two local foreign-owned assembly operations, Mekong Corp. and Vietnam Motors Corp., Mr. Ebner said.

If its plans are approved, Mercedes-Benz would become the second German automaker to build cars here. Vietnam Motors, a joint venture owned by Japanese, Philippine and Vietnamese companies, said last month that it expected to begin assembling BMW luxury cars at a plant in Hanoi by the end of the year. (Reuters, AP)

BANKS: Hong Kong Government Allows Rate-Setting Cartel to Continue

Continued from Page 11

systems," said Michael Cartland, Hong Kong's secretary for financial services.

The Hong Kong government will push banks to reveal more information about their balance sheets and allow competitive rates for the deposits banks pay for fixed time deposits, now only 4 percent of the overall Hong Kong-dollar savings market.

But the changes, announced in response to a Consumer Council study of the banking sector, will have little effect on banks' bottom line, analysts said.

Laura Greening, an analyst with Credit Lyonnais Securities in Hong Kong, said she welcomed the government's more stringent disclosure requirements on banks but said, "In terms of impact on the banks' performance, it's a non-event."

Citing a study by Hong Kong's Monetary Authority, its equivalent of a central bank, Mr. Cartland said there were no "compelling" reasons for full-scale liberalization of all interest rates now.

The government said it would assess the consequences of removing a cap on fixed deposits in 1995 before deciding upon greater liberalization in the marketplace. It effectively ruled out substantial changes before 1997.

"Contrary to popular belief, small depositors might be worse off, as banks would probably react by introducing additional charges and tiered interest rates in favor of larger depositors, as well as scaling down on services," Mr. Cartland said.

"The pressure has been building up to see the govern-

ment's response," said C.S. Chung, executive director and general manager of Wing Lung Bank Ltd., a prominent mid-sized local bank. "Our initial response is that the area of deposits affected is quite small — the interest-rate agreement still stands."

But bankers will be forced to change their attitudes toward disclosure of their financial institutions' true condition. Currently, among the accepted practices that make local

banks' balance sheets more opaque than those of their international rivals, Hong Kong banks can maintain so-called hidden reserves, which are secret to all but the Monetary Authority, and can make transfers to and from them without full disclosure.

"It's something that is bound to happen sooner or later," Mr. Chung said of the move toward greater disclosure. "A lot of the bankers are now preparing for it."

The scandal erupted in April 1992 after bankers and brokers

LAND: Hong Kong Prices Rise

Continued from Page 11

view Group, China Travel Service Group and Hong Kong's Lai Sun Development Co.

Official efforts to curb the colony's rampant land prices were expected to drag prices down 20 percent from record levels reached at an auction for a similar site in March.

The trend toward firmer interest rates and expectations that the government may soon turn its attention to the spiraling commercial-property market have been dampening investor enthusiasm at government land auctions.

"Developers have obviously turned cautious about offering higher bids because the government has made clear that there ought to be a limit," the property consultant said. "I don't think we are going to see any more of runaway prices at land auctions in the foreseeable future."

Eric Yuen of Asia Equity said that although the price indicated at the government auction fetched demand for low-rise development was still strong, "it is not good enough to stimulate the market."

This was the first auction since the government took steps last month to slow the raging growth of Hong Kong's property market by banning the resale of unfinished apartments and freeing up more land for development.

What was less certain after Tuesday's sale was the impact of last week's changes to the auction rules, which were designed to prevent the sort of low bid-rigging that went on at the last land auction in May. Analysts said the prices then

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Developments of the GE90, a new aircraft engine.
- Future of mergers and acquisitions in the industry.
- Importance of the Chinese market in aircraft sales.
- Privatization of airports.
- Secrets of success for the European charter industry.

This Special Report coincides with the Farnborough Air Show, September 5-11. For more information about this Special Report, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78.

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DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The shareholders are hereby informed that the Annual General Meeting of July 26th, 1994 has approved the payment of a dividend of JPY 150 per share.

The shares are quoted ex-dividend as from July 27th, 1994 and the dividend will be payable as from July 27th, 1994 against presentation of coupon n° 23 at the following banks:

- BANQUE DE NEUFILIZ SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
3, Avenue Hoche, PARIS 8ème
- ABN AMRO BANK
887, Herengracht - AMSTERDAM
- MEES & PIERSON N.V.
548, Herengracht - AMSTERDAM
- BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG
14, rue Aldringen - LUXEMBOURG
- SOCIETE BANCAIRE JULIUS BAER (SUISSE) S.A.
2, Boulevard du Théâtre - GENEVE

The Board of Directors

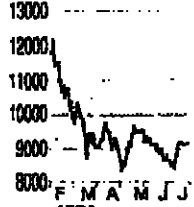
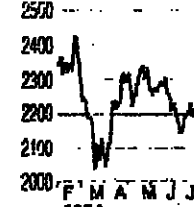
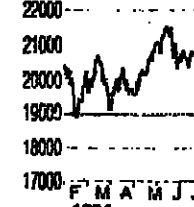
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NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

This is to inform the shareholders of the INDOSUEZ HIGH YIELD BOND FUND that the Board of Directors held on July 22, 1994, has decided to pay a dividend of USD 4 per share to the holders of Distribution Shares.

This will apply to shareholders of record July 26, 1994, payable August 8, 1994. The shares will go ex-dividend on July 27, 1994.

The Board of Directors.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225	
				
1994 F M A M J J		1994 F M A M J J	1994 F M A M J J	
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,194.36	9,174.62	+0.22
Singapore	Straits Times	2,206.04	2,212.26	-0.28
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,041.30	2,048.30	-0.34
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,345.40	20,297.70	+0.24
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,008.31	1,004.38	+0.39
Bangkok	SET	1,346.50	1,348.06	-0.12
Seoul	Composite Stock	935.20	939.12	-0.42
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,727.22	6,834.22	-1.40
Manila	PSE	2,728.53	2,771.51	-1.55
Jakarta	Stock Index	454.36	455.12	-0.17
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,020.35	2,021.79	-0.07
Bombay	National Index	1,953.66	1,942.91	+0.55

Source: Reuters AEP (apart from Hong Kong)

Very briefly:

- Coles Myer Ltd., the biggest retailer in Australia, and Bank Commercial Ltd. of New Zealand dropped their hostile takeover bid for Foodland Associated Ltd.
- Telekom Malaysia Bhd.'s pretax profit rose 12 percent in the first six months of the year, to 788.8 million ringgit (\$304 million).
- Japan's leading economic index fell to 60 points in May from a revised 72.7 points in April but remained above the 50-point level that signals economic expansion for the fifth month.
- China fined a Beijing branch of Kentucky Fried Chicken 1,000 yuan (\$115) for falsifying staff income reports to understate employee income.
- Vietnam plans to raise the price of electricity starting in August to keep consumption from outpacing power-plant development.
- President Enterprises Corp. earned 1.65 billion Taiwan dollars (\$62 million) before taxes in the first half of the year, up 51 percent from the 1993 first half, helped by higher sales.
- Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. plans to merge one of its Brazilian units with Ema-Verme Estaleiros SA to form one of the largest shipbuilders in South America.
- Keppel Bank of Singapore Ltd. plans to finance a hotel, shopping and entertainment complex in Singapore for 480 million Singapore dollars (\$318 million).

Tsingtao Chief Steps Down

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — The chairman and general manager of Tsingtao Brewery has resigned, and the company said he wanted to pay more attention to his work as secretary of Tsingtao's Communist Party committee.

Tsingtao, China's largest beer maker, whose shares are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, said Zhang Ya Dong had found the workload of his many responsibilities to be too heavy.

The new chairman will be Liu

De Yuan, a former head of the Qingdao municipal bureau of mechanical works and officer-in-charge of the Qingdao Municipal Economic Commission.

Tsingtao's new general manager will be Shao Rui Qi, a senior engineer who was director and general manager of an affiliated brewery.

Tsingtao said Mr. Zhang had made important contributions in the reorganization of the company leading up to its listing in Hong Kong a year ago.

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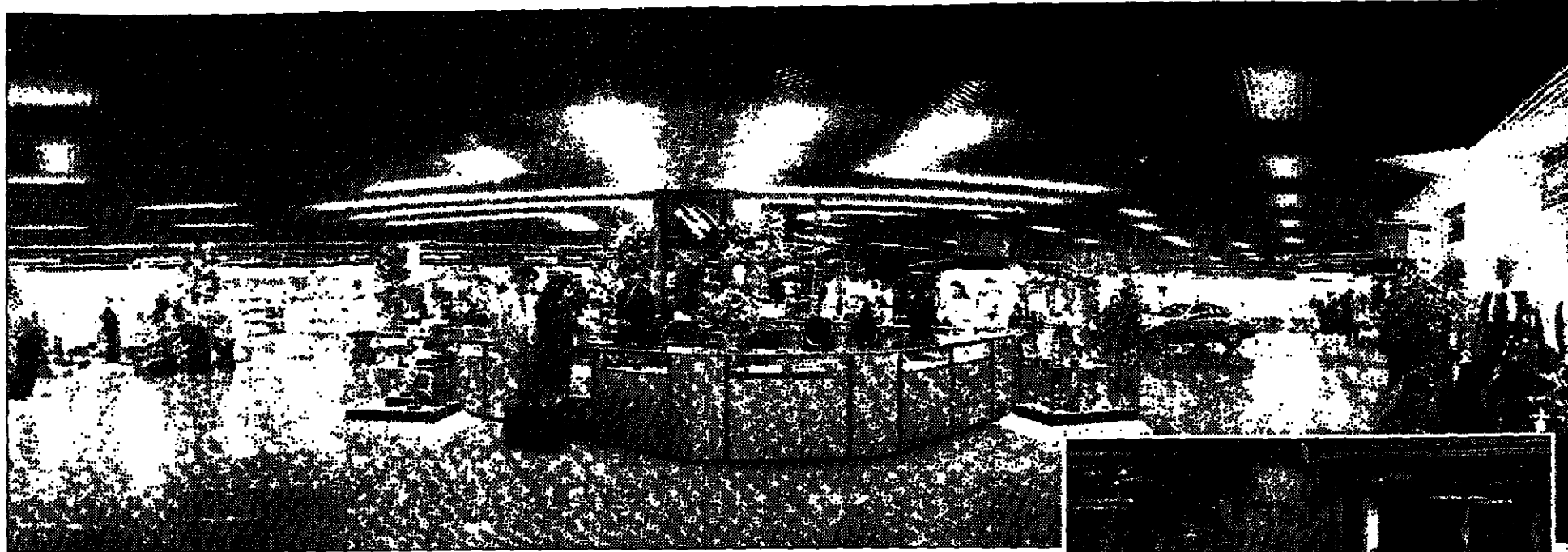
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DUBAI DUTY FREE



MULTIMILLION-DOLLAR SHOPPING CENTER OWES SUCCESS TO INNOVATION AND SERVICE

A top-level team of Irishmen and an international staff of more than 500 people led by Colm McLoughlin have helped to create in Dubai one of the most talked-about airport duty-free shops in the world. Success has been largely achieved through positive diplomacy, commercial shrewdness and the undeniable charm and sincerity of its general manager.

If Colm McLoughlin, a quiet-spoken man from County Galway, had not been a complete failure as a young encyclopaedia sales-

man in London, he might never have gone to Dubai, where he has been general manager of Dubai Duty Free since it began in late 1983.

Mr. McLoughlin had also tried his hand at bus conducting, although his parents had wanted him to become a dentist. As a student more than 30 years ago, he had gone to London to earn extra money for his university fees back in Ireland.

But he was just not suited to selling or bus conducting. As a salesman he had covered the whole of London trying to persuade people to buy his encyclopa-



Mohi-din Binhend, who first conceived the idea of the duty-free shopping complex.

dias, without any success. "I must have been the worst salesman in the

world," Mr. McLoughlin says. Today he manages a sales empire with a turnover of more than \$140 million a year. The route from frustrated salesman to manager passed through a Woolworths store in a London suburb, where he began by sweeping up the floors as a trainee manager.

It was a humble beginning, but nine years later, following a return to Ireland, he got a job as assistant manager at Shannon Airport duty-free shop, then one of the top duty-free operations in Europe. He became manager four years later.



Colm McLoughlin, general manager of the Dubai Duty Free shopping complex, with 1985 and 1986 International Duty Free awards.

Chance, or maybe the "luck of the Irish," brought him to Dubai. Mohi-Din Binhend, director general of Dubai's Department of Civil Aviation, made a stopover in Shannon on his way to the United States. Always quick to recognize a good idea, he decided that Dubai should have a similar duty-free operation, and asked Mr. McLoughlin to put together a team and come to Dubai to investigate the possibility of opening a duty-free shopping complex.

When the feasibility study was completed, Mr. McLoughlin, much to his surprise, was offered the job of establishing and managing the proposed new operation. He kept some of his original Irish team, including George Horan, now his deputy manager, and John Sutcliffe, who now manages the duty-free airport shop in Bahrain.

They soon became known as the "Irish Trinity" and set about making a few miracles happen, working up to 20 hours a day. The first new-style duty-free shops were set up in the only space available at the airport, an unused kitchen area.

In the early 1970s, when the United Arab Emirates was created out of the old Trucial States (a British colonial protectorate), the then new Dubai airport terminal had a single counter selling duty-free goods.

Mr. McLoughlin likes to relate the story of those early days when a friend went to the counter and asked for a bottle of Bells whisky. "No Bells," said the assistant. "A bottle of J&B then," said his friend. "No J&B," said the assistant, adding, "No whisky." Today, well over 600,000 bottles of whisky are sold annually in Dubai's duty-free shop. Some 70 percent of everything sold is purchased locally.

One of Mr. McLoughlin's first jobs in the early days, after he had finished work at the airport, was to go down-

town to the souks and seek out local traders who would provide him with some of the goods on his duty-free shopping list.

Dubai is in practice a "duty-free area," and Mr. McLoughlin has always been at pains to establish good relations with the local market. The airport duty-free shop provides an additional outlet for Dubai traders.

Improvement, innovation and, above all, service to the traveling public are key elements of Mr. McLoughlin's approach to the duty-free business.

He has revolutionized the traditional approach to duty-free operations by creating an entirely new environment for the 5 million passengers passing through the airport. Many of the airlines stop in Dubai late at night and early in the morning, and shoppers usually have a maximum of 30 minutes to visit the marbled halls of the duty-free complex.

"We have strived to make Dubai a really pleasant place for visitors to shop. We have plenty of space, with soft lighting that makes for a friendly atmosphere. Our staff are trained to be both courteous and knowledgeable about the products we sell."

We are providing a service — one of the best, we hope — for airline shoppers as well as giving them value for money," says Mr. McLoughlin. He also points out that none of this could have been achieved without the support of his staff and of Mohi-Din Binhend and Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum, president of the Dubai Department of Civil Aviation.

"I have a very close working relationship with my boss, and the people who make the policy decisions are right here beside me," says Mr. McLoughlin, who now oversees an annual turnover of more than \$150 million.

GROWTH OF SHOPPING COMPLEX LINKED TO LOCAL ECONOMY

With its sheltered deep-water creek, Dubai has been a major trading port for more than a century. Dhows moored five abreast were a common sight in the port until the early 1970s. They are still in use, but now have their own harbor.

Free trade, under the guidance of the ruling Maktoum family, has been the secret of success for Dubai, one of the United Arab Emirates. Its prosperity was founded on a thriving re-export business. In 1970, before the high-rise concrete and glass banks, offices and hotels towered over the creek, it was common to see bars of gold stacked by the side of a moored dhow, watched over by a bearded guard.

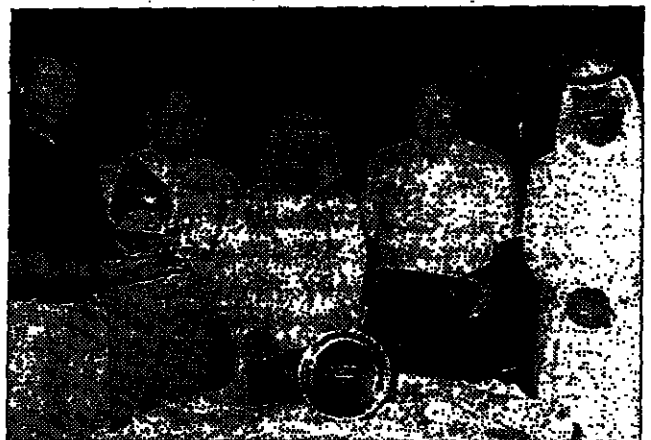
Gold and Dubai have always been synonymous. Today, gold is the largest-selling item at the international airport's duty-free shopping complex, which just celebrated its 10th anniversary. Last year, it sold over two tons of gold, more than any other duty-free shop in the world (it also sells more Toblerone chocolate bars than anyone else).

When it opened for business in December 1983, few people would have believed it could achieve such success. Since sales reached \$20 million in the first year of trading, the duty-free operation has rarely been out of the headlines.

This year, its sales will probably exceed \$150 million. It has achieved worldwide recognition from the tax-free industry and travel trade, and has won scores of accolades. It has now become one of the top three airport duty-free shops in the world, along with Amsterdam and Singapore.

The inspiration for the shop came from a chance visit early in the 1980s by a young Dubai technocrat to the duty-free shopping complex at Ireland's Shannon airport. Mohi-din Binhend, director-general of Dubai Department of Civil Aviation, liked what he saw and decided on the spot that Dubai had to have the same service for the rapidly growing passenger traffic through his city airport. Little did he know that Dubai was to start a revolution in duty-free shopping presentation and service that was to be emulated throughout the Middle East and even farther afield. Apart from being the first modern duty-free shopping complex in the Gulf, the Dubai operation has also been of key strategic value in promoting Dubai as a business and tourist destination. Last year, more than 1 million guests stayed in Dubai's hotels, a 15 percent increase over the previous year. Americans and Europeans accounted for nearly one-third of the total.

"The promotion of Dubai is high on our list of priorities," says Colm McLoughlin, the Irish general manager of Dubai Duty Free. "When Mr. Binhend first envisaged a duty-free facility, he saw it as a service to passengers that would complement the other facilities at the airport. Over the years it has become a most efficient promotional tool for Dubai, and we are delighted to continue in this way. It is very satisfying for us to hear both our own organization and the United



Participants in and supporters of the 14th World Airline Golf Tournament, held in Dubai and sponsored in part by Dubai Duty Free.

Arab Emirates spoken of in such an enthusiastic way all around the world."

While the 26 shops in the marbled hall of the duty-free complex have gained an undeniable reputation for good value, the duty-free marketing and sponsorship programs have greatly enhanced Dubai's global image. The "Finest Surprise" luxury-car raffle, now in its fifth year, has been one of the complex's most successful marketing innovations and has been copied by others around the world. Dubai Duty Free has sponsored the PGA Desert Classic golf championship, international tennis, snooker and powerboat racing competitions and many other sporting events. Why does Dubai Duty Free get involved in sponsorship? Mr. McLoughlin explains, "We do it for several reasons. Each time a race is won, a red is sunk, a blow is struck and a ball is hit, the name of Dubai Duty Free gets into 300 or 400 million homes around the world. We do it for corporate Dubai."

Together with other organizations, the duty-free operation helps ensure that Dubai is seen for what it is — one of the top places in the Middle East in terms of the quality of social and business life.

"Companies setting up Middle East headquarters don't usually look any farther than here," Mr. McLoughlin says. But improving the shopping outlets and providing unprecedented service for the 5 million passengers who use the airport remain the priorities of Mr. McLoughlin and his international staff of 500.

By constantly reviewing product lines and adopting a "listening" approach to customers, Dubai Duty Free tries to ensure first-class service to its customers. This strategy has been rewarded, as witnessed by the dozens of accolades the complex has received, beginning in October 1985 with the Frontier marketing awards for "operator of the year" and "best marketing campaign." Last year, the complex was voted the best duty-free shop in the world in a joint poll conducted by Executive Travel magazine and Wagon Lits.

Dubai has set a new pace for duty-free shops with its award-winning promotions and quality of service. Says Mr. McLoughlin: "When Mohi-din Binhend set up the duty-free shops in 1983, he had very definite aims and objectives. Ten years later, we can say that, as a result of a massive team effort, we have achieved many of those objectives. However, the message for the next decade will be to constantly review our position in the marketplace and continue to improve."

Dubai Duty Free is now looking forward to the year 2000 and beyond. By that time, a new \$500 million international airport will have been completed, along with a totally new duty-free complex capable of providing service to the expected 10 million passengers a year who will be using Dubai's airport in the coming decade.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Michael Frenchman, who is based in the United Kingdom.

DCA HEAD HAD IDEA FOR AIRPORT SHOPS

The credit and inspiration for the original concept for a duty-free shopping complex must go to one of the emirate's leading young technocrats, Mohi-din Binhend, director general of Dubai's Department of Civil Aviation (DCA).

Mr. Binhend, educated in the United States, is a man who likes to get things moving, and when he visited Shannon Airport duty-free shop in 1983, he at once decided that Dubai had to have a similar operation to replace its drab duty-free shopping counter.

With the blessing of the ruling Maktoum family and the support of Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum, president of the DCA, he set about creating the new complex.

By December 1983, Dubai Duty Free was open for business.

"Turnover in our first year exceeded all our expectations — \$20 million — which equaled several of the long-established airport duty-free shops in other parts of the world," Mr. Binhend points out proudly.

Mr. Binhend, like Irishman Colm McLoughlin, the man he chose to be his duty-

free general manager, is something of a workaholic. When not sitting behind his desk, he can be found at meetings discussing new plans for the airport, or traveling the world seeking new ideas.

When Dubai's airport shops first opened, about 3.5 million passengers used the airport per year, of which 2.5 million were departures or in transit.

Today, the shops serve over 5.2 million passengers per year, and plans are under way to expand both the airport and its duty-free shops to cope with the 10 million passengers that are expected

to pass through the airport annually by the year 2000.

Profit is not the main motive in Dubai. Many goods are imported in bulk, often at preferential freight rates, and profit margins are low.

"We want to pass on all the advantages to the customers," says Mr. Binhend, pointing out that this is why Dubai can offer some of the best-value goods in the world.

"Give the customer the right product at the right price and in the right environment, and you can always be successful. This is exactly what has happened here," Mr. Binhend asserts.

ChristianDior Calvin Klein

GIORGIO ARMANI

NINO CERRETTI

ELIZABETH ARDEN

Parfums Lagerfeld

BOUCHERON

LALIQUE

Dunhill

Samba

GUCCI

JEAN-LOUIS SCHERRER

CROSS

DELSEY

Russell Hobbs

YASHICA

Nintendo

KENWOOD

Clarks

TOBLERONE

Nelson

HERMES

Jashanmal Department Stores

SHOPPING MALL | AL OUFAYAN ST. | POSTAL ST. | SALAHIA ST. | BURRAGABAY
TEL: 3448800 TEL: 452196 TEL: 345316 TEL: 513151 TEL: 698659
W A E I O B A I JUMHURAH ABU DHABI AL AIN DELTA

CONGRATULATIONS
WITH
10TH ANNIVERSARY
OF
DUBAI DUTY FREE

FROM



Rothmans of Pall Mall



"Whatever is good for Dubai is good for the Department of Civil Aviation and, thus, for Dubai Duty Free... for many people their first taste of Dubai is the duty free. Many of our transit passengers have never visited the emirate and gain their first impressions from the duty free."

HH Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum
President, Department of Civil Aviation, Dubai



"Give the customer the right product at the right price and in the right environment and you can always be successful. This is exactly what has happened."

Mohd-Din Binhendri
Director General,
Department of Civil Aviation, Dubai



"We are pleased that Dubai Duty Free has been able to reinstate the original concept of duty free shopping. We believe in offering our customers value for money, an extensive range of high quality products, outstanding service and convenient shopping."

Colm McLoughlin
General Manager,
Dubai Duty Free

DUBAI DUTY FREE SPONSORED EVENTS

1988

Masters Snooker Tournament

1989

Dubai Snooker Classic

AGCC Singles Tennis Championship

1990

Dubai Snooker Classic

World Karate Championship



1991

Dubai Snooker Classic

Aviation Cup : 1st Men's Singles Open

Tennis Tournament

International Offshore Powerboat Race

1992

Third Ramadan Basketball Tournament

Dubai Snooker Classic

World Offshore Powerboat Championship

Aviation Cup : 2nd Men's Singles Open

Tennis Tournament



1993

Dubai Tennis Open ATP Sanctioned

World Airline Golf Tournament

Dubai Snooker Classic

World Offshore Powerboat Championship

Aviation Cup : 3rd Men's Singles Open

Tennis Tournament

International Duty Free Golf World Cup

1994

Dubai Tennis Open ATP Sanctioned

DBF Cup Creek Golf Club

Dubai Snooker Classic

World Offshore Powerboat Championship

Dubai Grand Prix

Aviation Cup : 4th Men's Singles Open

Tennis Tournament

Duty Free Golf World Cup



THE PURSUIT OF PERFECT



Ten years ago, no one expected Dubai Duty Free to become one of the world's top three duty free operations. Today, it has seldom been out of the headlines. Sales at the end of 1993 were \$132 million—a 435 per cent increase over the first full year's trading. Dubai Duty Free has not only revolutionized the style of duty free operations in the Middle East, it has set new standards of presentation and services for the tax free industry world-wide. Dubai Duty Free has played a key role in promoting Dubai as a unique business and tourist destination with the sponsoring of a host of world class sporting and leisure events. "The promotion of Dubai is high on our list of priorities," says Colm McLoughlin, who has been general manager of Dubai Duty Free since its inception. "When Mr. Mohd-Din Binhendri, director general of Dubai Civil Aviation, first envisaged a modern duty free facility at Dubai, he also saw it as a service to passengers to complement the other facilities offered at the airport. Over the years it has become a most efficient promotion tool for Dubai and we're delighted to continue in this way."

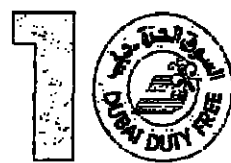


DUBAI DUTY FREE ROLL OF HONOUR

- Oct 1993
Business Traveller Readers Poll
Best duty free worldwide—2nd
- Jan 1993
Executive Travel Magazine
Best duty free in the world
- Nov 1992
Gulf-Africa Duty Free Magazine
Master of distinction award
- Asian Review of Business and Technology
Best duty free in Asia
- Dec 1991
Pak-Emirates Forum
Award for excellence
- May 1991
Gulf Business Award
Entrepreneur award
- Pak-Emirates Forum
Award for excellence
- Colm McLoughlin - general manager
- Dec 1990
Pak-Emirates Forum
Award for excellence—outstanding duty free 1990
- Nov 1990
Middle East Economic Digest Readers Survey
Best GCC duty free—winner



- Oct 1990
Business Traveller Readers Poll
Best duty free worldwide—2nd
- Frontier Marketing Awards
Best marketing campaign for a retailer—winner
- Jan 1990
Pak-Emirates Forum
Award for industry—best duty free
- Oct 1989
Business Traveller Readers Poll
Best duty free worldwide—2nd
- Middle East Economic Digest Readers Survey
Best GCC duty free—winner
- Oct 1988
Frontier Marketing Awards
Retailer of the year—highly commended
- Business Traveller Readers Poll
Best duty free worldwide—2nd
- Middle East Economic Digest Readers Survey
Best GCC duty free—winner
- Oct 1987
Frontier Marketing Awards
Airport duty free operator of the year—highly commended
- Business Traveller Readers Poll
Best duty free worldwide—2nd
- Oct 1986
Frontier Marketing Awards
Best marketing campaign for a duty free operator—winner;
- Duty free person of the year (Colm McLoughlin)—winner.
- Oct 1985
Frontier Marketing Awards
Airport duty free operator of the year—winner;
- Best marketing campaign for a duty free operator—highly commended.



1983 - 1993 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Herald Tribune.

DUBAI DUTY FREE

AIRPORT: SIXTY YEARS OF GROWTH

Since the first British Imperial Airways flying boats landed on the creek in Dubai in the 1930s en route from Europe to the Asian subcontinent, Dubai has become a major transit point between West and East.

The growth of its airport and aviation services reflects its increasing prosperity as the commercial and aviation crossroads of the Gulf. When the first modern airport opened in 1960 with a single 3,000-meter runway, the terminal could handle only 150 passengers at any one time.

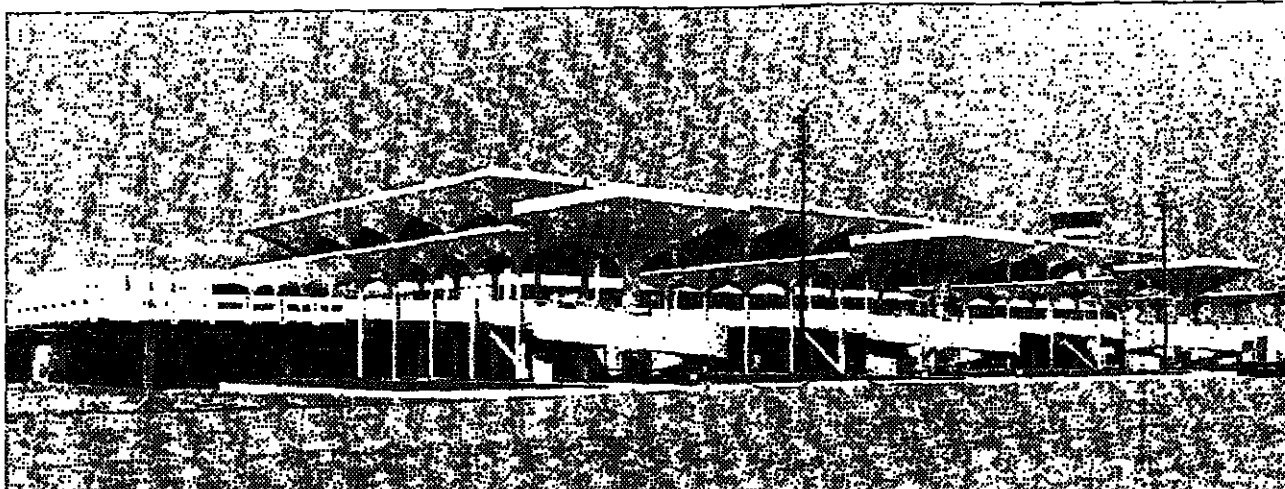
Ten years later, the situation was transformed by the opening of a new \$5.1 million terminal that could accommodate 1,500 people. When the duty-free shop started in 1983, approximately 140 planes were landing and taking off daily, and 3.57 million passengers passed through the airport during the year.

More than 5.2 million passengers used the airport's newly extended terminal building and other facilities last year.

The airport is also the home base for the UAE's own award-winning airline, Emirates, which first took to the skies in 1985. Emirates has expanded rapidly and is now a truly international airline, serving more than 30 destinations; it has set new standards in comfort and service for its passengers.

According to Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum, president of the department of civil aviation and chairman of Emirates, 7 million passengers are expected to use the airport by the end of 1997, and 10 million at the turn of the millennium.

"Much has been achieved in the 32 years since Dubai Airport began as a lonely desert landing strip. Today, it is one of the world's best airports, because we devote great attention to providing top-quality service for all our customers - passengers, airlines, cargo agents and cargo shippers," says Sheikh Ahmed.



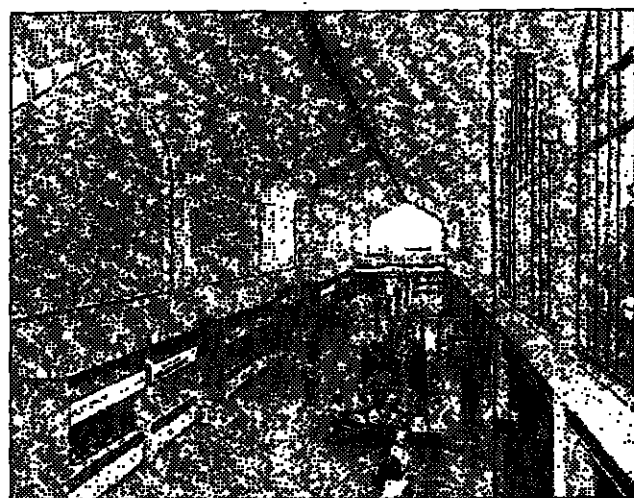
Now Dubai is planning an even bigger and more sophisticated airport, which it hopes will serve its needs well into the next century. The unusually rapid growth of tourism in Dubai is another factor that the airport has to take into account.

"This is becoming very active as we are trying to encourage people to come here, and it is now beginning to pay off. We are forecasting between 7 and 8 million passengers for the airport by 1997," says Mohi-Din Binhend, director general of the DCA.

He adds, "We are planning some very extensive developments for the future new airport. We want it to be clean and spacious. We want it to be an 'easy' airport for passengers, with as little hassle as possible."

Mr. Binhend's dream is to create what he calls the "five-minute airport." The proposed new \$500 million airport terminal will have 56 departure gates and the latest security technology. "We want an airport where security, immigration and check-in procedures are minimal but are still, of course, effective, and where service is first class."

"If we can find the solutions, we will become the fastest airport in the world," Mr. Binhend says.



Ultramodern facilities at Dubai International Airport: 10 million visitors per year are expected to land here in the year 2000.

AN ALADDIN'S CAVE OF GOODS

When the new duty-free shopping complex first opened at the end of 1983, it had such an impact on regional tax-free shopping in the Gulf that even describing it was difficult.

An "extravaganza of excellence" or a "veritable Aladdin's Cave" were just two of the most quoted phrases to describe this revolution in airport shopping, which began with 34 shops within a shop.

The original shops have changed over the years to keep abreast of customers' demands and needs. New shops have been built and old ones modernized or refurbished with special displays to bring a fresh look to the pink marble shopping mall.

United Arab Emirates
is the world's top
travel shopping center

The mall's main entrance is by way of an escalator from the main departure terminal, from which shoppers have a bird's-eye view of the gleaming counters loaded with gold chains and bangles, Italian gold jewelry, and watches from the world's leading manufacturers - Cartier, Breitling, Longines, Omega, Raymond Weil and Rolex, to name but a few.

To one side is a packed electronics and domestic equipment outlet, including cameras and computers. On the other is a bustling food store, which has grown significantly over the years. Surprisingly, nuts, milk powder and chocolates are big sellers. Other sections include liquor and cigarette areas and special humidified rooms for cigars and wines.



The jewelry and gold boutique, one of the most popular among passengers in the Dubai duty-free shopping complex.

There are also sections devoted to toys, the latest fashions, sporting goods, CDs and tapes. One of the busiest counters is for fragrances and cosmetics. The decor is in soft pastel shades designed to create a relaxed atmosphere for travelers, particularly those in transit, who typically have only 30 minutes in the terminal to choose from an average of 60,000 items.

The overriding philosophy is to make the mall a pleasant place for passengers to spend their money. "We want to turn flyers into buyers," says Colm McLoughlin, the duty-free general manager. In 1987, he introduced one of the first-ever duty-free shops for arriving airline passengers.

Heavily dominating the shopping mall are two luxury-car raffles, the latest Porsche or a Rolls-Royce. These are part of the Dubai's "Finest Surprise," an innovative fortnightly raffle that has produced more than 900 winners since it began in 1989. Tickets, which cost \$139, are limited to 1,000 per draw, and most are usually sold within the first week of being offered.

The duty-free mall really comes to life late in the evening, usually from midnight, as jumbo and wide-bodied jets touch down en route to and from the west and east. Up to 2,000 passengers may be in transit at the airport at any one time, and most visit the duty-free mall.

Last year, passengers spent a total of \$132 million on duty-free goods in Dubai, equivalent to 6 percent of the world's total tax-free sales.

A Swedish publication, *World at Travel Shopping* 1994, says the United Arab Emirates is the world's top travel shopping center, with passenger spending increasing 3.8 percent in 1992, compared with 1991. Singapore and Hong Kong follow.

The choice of such an array of reasonably priced goods combined with the possibility of winning a Porsche or a Mercedes certainly makes Dubai Duty Free irresistible. We wish Dubai Duty Free all the best for the coming years, and hope it will grow

from strength to strength. To all concerned with this successful venture: Well done and the best of luck!

Spinneys Dubai says: "The Dubai Duty Free has been instrumental in determining Dubai as a free port worldwide. With its sponsorship of various international events, it has contributed significantly toward putting Dubai on the world tourist map. The DDF shopping complex gives value for money and offers quality products."

"Leading brands of confectionery, dairy products and beauty items are supplied in bulk to the DDF by Spinneys Dubai. Success can be determined by the 20 percent increase in demand over the last two years. Colgate, Nestlé, Rowntree Mackintosh, Kraft, Reckitt & Colman, Libby's, Ross Foods and Kimberly Clarke are among some of the internationally renowned brands represented by Spinneys in the Dubai Duty Free."

SPORTS PROGRAM: EVENTS RANGE FROM SNOOKER TO GOLF

As part of the "Corporate Dubai" image, Dubai Duty Free has been diversifying its activities into sports sponsorship since the mid-1980s.

"We became involved in a wide range of events, including football, basketball, rugby, ice hockey and water skiing," according to Colm McLoughlin, general manager of Dubai Duty Free.

In 1988, the first international event, the Dubai Duty

Free Masters Snooker Tournament, was staged. The tournament has now become one of the world's biggest snooker events to be held outside of Britain, with prize money totaling more than \$300,000.

The duty-free organization's most recent prestigious event was the 1994 Dubai Tennis Open championship, now in its second year.

This year's event, jointly sponsored with BMW, was held at the Aviation Club Tennis Centre in February and attracted many of the world's top players, who competed for \$1 million in prizes.

The top prize of \$144,000

went to Sweden's Magnus Gustafsson, who defeated the Spanish player Sergi Bruguera 6-4, 6-2 before a packed center-court crowd.

Other major sporting events sponsored by Dubai Duty Free include the Duty Free Cup Golf Course in July, the Snooker Classic in October, the Grand Prix World Offshore Power Boat Race Championship (U.I.M. Class 1) in November, the Dubai Aviation Cup '94 tennis tournament, also in November, and the Duty Free Golf World Cup '94 event in December.

All these events are expected to draw a large number of international sports fans.



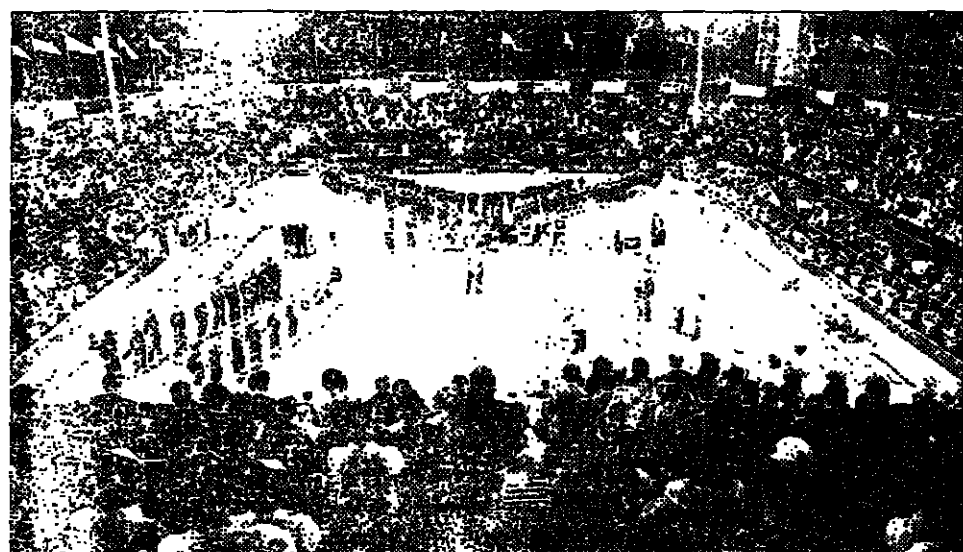
Stephen Hendry, eventual winner of the Dubai Duty Free Snooker Classic 93, one of the world's biggest snooker events.

CONGRATULATIONS

• Jashanmal National Company, founded 75 years ago as a general store, has expanded throughout the Gulf and is now a major distributor of fragrances representing more than 50 brands.

Congratulations Dubai Duty Free on its success, Gangu Batra, chief executive officer, says: "[The Dubai Duty Free staff is] tremendously productive, completely professional and manages to combine this with a friendly, personalized relationship with its suppliers. When our duty free sells more T-bellone bars than any other duty free in the world - almost a million bars a year - without a doubt, everything is in place."

• Congratulations from Mustafa Bin Abdullatif, Dubai agents for Rothmans of Pall Mall. "Dubai Duty Free certainly ranks as one of the best in the world. Its wide variety of beautifully decorated shops offers the discerning traveler a bewildering choice of merchandise at some of the best and most economical prices. A further attraction that has created considerable interest and has been an example for other duty-free outlets around the world to follow is



Awards ceremony for the Dubai Tennis Open.

DUBAI DUTY FREE'S 300th finest surprise winner

CELEBRATES WITH TWO FIRST CLASS ROUND-THE-WORLD AIRLINE TICKETS

For The World's Finest. Fly-Buy-Dubai

Ronald Cyprian D'Cunha of India, winner of a Mercedes Benz S 500 Coupe and two first class, round-the-world airline tickets in Dubai Duty Free's 300th Finest Surprise.

Dubai Duty Free's Finest Surprise, now in its fifth winning year, offers you the opportunity to win the world's finest cars at the world's finest Duty Free. Tickets for the cars are priced at Dhs. 500 (US\$ 139) and are limited to 1,000 bonafide departing and transit travellers. The draw date and winning number is published and each participant is advised. The car is shipped to the winner's address free of charge.

The finest collection at the world's most elegant duty free.

CONGRATULATIONS!

DUBAI DUTY FREE'S FINEST SURPRISE WINNERS

308th Winner
AFZAL HUSSAIN AMIR ALI
(Series # 308 - Ticket # 0878)
Pakistani, from Dubai, UAE,
winner of a green
Porsche 911 Carrera car.

309th Winner
FAWZ LASHRAFI
(Series # 309 - Ticket # 0493)
Iranian, from Dubai, UAE,
winner of an Oxford green
BMW 750 IL car.

310th Winner
VINOD JANDON
(Series # 310 - Ticket # 0230)
Indian, from Umun Al Quwain,
UAE, winner of a zircon silver
Mercedes Benz SL 500 car.

311th Winner
KRISHNA SREEKUMAR
(Series # 311 - Ticket # 0674)
Indian, from Abu Dhabi, UAE,
winner of an Oxford green
BMW 850 Ci car.

With Compliments From

Spinneys
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- FMCG Distribution
- Supermarket Retailing
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July 26, 1994

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& Global Growth	& D. Witter Wid Wide Int Tst	5	29.80

For information on how to list your fund, fax **Simon OSBORN** at **(33-1) 46 37 21 33**.

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SPORTS

This Dirt Simply Isn't Cricket

England Aghast as Team Captain Admits Dusting Ball

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune
All for a handful of dust. England's cricket captain, Michael Atherton, is covered in dirt this week.

Like the balls with which it is played, cricket has long had its seamy side. Even the legendary W. G. Grace—who looked like a cross between an Indian guru and a Victorian mine owner, and batted like a dream—was a cheat on and off the cricket field, according to the writer C. P. Snow.

But Grace was a mere "player"—a professional. By dint of his Cambridge education, Atherton rates as a "gentleman" under the snob rules of the empire's favorite game, a division officially abolished as recently as 1963 but still present in the minds of many. Until Saturday, as one newspaper put it, Atherton had a reputation for probity only slightly less than that of Mother Teresa. The only thing that challenged his Mr. Clean image was his designer stubble.

During England's disastrous test against South Africa—a disastrous for England, that is, as South Africa won at Lord's for the first time in 59 years—Atherton was observed through the sharp lens of a TV camera on Saturday to put his hand in his pocket and then rub the ball before handing it to the bowler Darren Gough. A television commentator, Tony Lewis, spotted the move, had the video replayed and made a joke about "Aladdin's lamp."

The assumption was that Atherton had infringed Section Five of the international cricket rules on Changing the Condition of the Ball by applying an artificial substance to its surface.

Members of the bowling side have been known to keep

a tube of lip salve in their pockets for just that purpose (hair oil and sun lotion make handy substitutes). The aim is to make the ball as shiny as possible on one side, and rough up the other side to increase spin. With a fast ball traveling at up to 95 miles (150 kilometers) an hour, the question of spin is no laughing matter.

Questioned by the referee in the England-South Africa test, Peter J. Burge, Atherton explained that, on a hot and humid day, he had been drying his fingers. The referee examined the ball and decided that there had been no foul play.

Atherton said he had not realized until after the day's play that there had been such a "boo-ha" over the constant replaying of the video sequence. And he confessed that he had scooped up some dirt from the pitch and put it in his pocket to keep his fingers dry, although he had not told Burge that. He added that he had not transferred any of the dirt to the ball, and he vehemently denied being a cheat.

Nevertheless, Raymond Iltingworth, the chairman of the England cricket selection body, fined Atherton the maximum of £1,000 (\$1,530) "for using dirt to dry his fingers and £1,000 for not telling the match referee the full story."

Although bowlers have never been penalized for drying their sweaty palms on the soil—many do—Atherton's apparent surreptitiousness was considered to be, well, not quite cricket.

The action of having dirt in his pocket in order to dry his hands was foolish in the extreme and cannot be condoned, particularly when done by a test captain," Burge said.

The fact that Atherton

missed an ICC referee by not giving a full and frank disclosure when given the opportunity to do so concerns me more because of the effect on the image of cricket," he added.

Many, including the cricket greats Denis Compton, Geoffrey Boycott and Jonathan Agnew, called on Atherton to resign or be fired.

"If the captain of England's cricket team fails to uphold the values of his society," The Times of London intoned, "he is unworthy of that uncommon honor, which the captaincy represents. He should be replaced."

A Conservative member of Parliament, David Wilshire, suggested that the pockets of cricketers be sewn up. After two members each took £1,000 recently to raise questions in Parliament, some think that would be a good rule for politicians, as well.

Meanwhile, they're laughing all the way to the Punjab over Atherton's discomfiture.

Two years ago, the Pakistani bowler Saïraz Nawaz unsuccessfully sued Allan Lamb, an English batsman, for libel after he accused the victorious Pakistani team of tampering with the ball. The assumption put forward by the more jingoistic elements of the London press was that Pakistanis may do that sort of thing, but upstanding English gentlemen, never.

The Pakistani bowler Imran Khan admitted in a book that he had once tampered with a ball and said this was "common practice" in county and international cricket. Referring to Britain's toniest educational establishments, a friend chided him: "And to think you went to public school and Oxford!"

"Where do you think I learned it?" Khan replied.

FIA Bans Schumacher for 2 Grands Prix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Michael Schumacher, the world Formula One championship leader, was suspended for two races by auto racing's world governing body on Tuesday for breaking the rules at the British Grand Prix earlier this month.

The International Automobile Federation, FIA, also slapped a \$500,000 fine on Schumacher's team, Benetton, "for failing on several occasions to obey the instructions of the officials" at the British race on July 10 at Silverstone.

Two other drivers, Rubens Barrichello of Brazil and Mika Hakkinen of Finland, were given one-race suspensions. But Damon Hill, Schumacher's closest pursuer in the championship, was cleared of any rule breaches.

Schumacher, a German, may still compete Sunday in the German Grand Prix at Hockenheim if he lodges an ap-

peal, which would automatically suspend the ruling, said FIA's president, Max Mosley.

Schumacher and Benetton were also disqualified from the Silverstone race as the German driver was stripped of the six championship points he had gained by finishing second behind Hill.

Schumacher was punished for ignoring a black flag order to stop after he overtook Hill illegally during the warm-up lap that preceded the race.

"As a defense, he said he didn't see the flag because of the sun," Mosley said. "I can understand a driver not seeing the flag, but then it's up to him to tell him on the radio to come in by the next lap."

Schumacher made no comment Tuesday after attending the FIA disciplinary hearing in Paris.

Despite the penalty imposed on him, Schumacher remains far ahead in the drivers' championship with 66 points. Hill has 39.

Hill collected a British flag from a spectator on the slow-down lap after winning but he was not punished after he proved that he had slowed down but not stopped, FIA said.

The one-race bans on Hakkinen and Barrichello were suspended for three races. The pair collided on the final bend of the race and Hakkinen overtook another car on the formation lap.

FIA said it had suspended the rulings due to "extenuating circumstances" and would erase them if the drivers did not break the rules again during the next three races.

The director of the British Grand Prix, Pierre Aumonier, was stripped of his license for one year for failing "in his

duties with regard to various points." FIA also asked the British Grand Prix organizers to conduct a full investigation into the errors and take necessary measures to avoid any recurrence.

Schumacher's absence from the Hockenheim Grand Prix would be a blow to the race's promoters, who have reportedly sold 150,000 tickets.

Schumacher has won six of the eight races so far this year, coming in second in Spain due to a stuck fifth gear and because of the penalty at Silverstone.

Benetton was fined an additional \$100,000 for failing to make its computer source codes available to officials after a challenge to the electronic systems on Schumacher's car at the San Marino Grand Prix.

McLaren was fined the same sum for the same reason. (Reuters, AP)



Mitchell Bursts Past the Stars as Lewis Is 4th in Goodwill 100 Meters

Dennis Mitchell of the United States raised a victory salute as he beat a star-studded 100-meter field at the Goodwill Games in St. Petersburg. Finishing in 10.07 seconds, Mitchell edged his compatriots Leroy Burrell, left, the world-record holder, who was second in 10.11, and Jon Drummond, right, who was third in 10.12. Carl Lewis, the American former world-record holder and Olympic champion who ruled the world's sprint domain during the 1980s, came in at a distant fourth in 10.23.

Barcelona Adds a 3d Virtuoso

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Johan Cruyff wanted Hagi, and now we've got him." Those words, delivered with the air of a Latin shrug, tell us why a soccer transfer called off on Sunday was consecrated on Monday.

"What Johan wants, Johan usually gets. He saw George Hagi, the dark, sparkling little Romanian, despite his inspiration like

dew drops on this summer's arid World Cup. Coach Cruyff determined he would have Hagi for his talent pool at Barcelona FC.

Good choice. You or I, playing make-believe, would surely put Hagi, Hristo Stoichkov, Romario and Roberto Baggio as automatic starters in our best 11 of 1994 World Cup stars.

Cruyff now has three of them. Baggio, the property of Juventus of Turin, is probably beyond price, and anyway, he was run into the ground by Italy during USA 94. Who knows when he will be free of pain in his damaged right knee, hamstring and heel?

For roughly a third of Baggio's \$20 million value, Cruyff has acquired Stoichkov, Romario and Hagi.

They are virtuosos. Their skill is a beholder's dream. But the management gamble in bringing them together, in risking \$1 million salaries for their exquisite techniques but questionable temperaments, is Cruyff's burden.

Cruyff's heart failure is history. He seems to draw on volatility, on risk, as once he drew on nicotine. The temperaments, the clashing egos of the dressing room, fuel him.

Stoichkov, Romario and Hagi are Latinos. Their touch and invention are a joy; their moods can swing like the devil. But so could Cruyff's when he was a star player.

When he was less trusted by Barcelona than he is now, Cruyff bought Stoichkov, a player ticking away toward self-destruction. Stoichkov was a wild spirit that the Bulgarian Army couldn't tame and the Bulgarian soccer federation banned.

Spain soon discovered his errant side. Cruyff was considered to be out of his mind when he stood by Stoichkov after the Bulgarian had stamped petulantly on a referee's toes.

Cruyff may speak with a disciplinarian's tongue. But he may as well say Vesuvius will never erupt again as claim that Stoichkov has thrown his last tantrum.

Yet all of us witnessed Stoichkov at the World Cup—a swashbuckling leader who took Bulgaria to an unprecedented place in the semifinals.

We also saw Romario in incomparable scoring form. No less prone to temperate spasms than Stoichkov, Romario was the catalyst in Brazil's ultimate victory.

Back in Barcelona, Cruyff expected as much. He had trusted the pair, backed his own ability to handle them, to such an extent that Barcelona retained the Spanish league title this year.

Buying them cost comparatively little. Romario was going cheap because his previous club, PSV Eindhoven in the Netherlands, ran out of tolerance and out of cash. Romario was as big a truant as he was a talent. Cruyff knew the inside story, purchased him for less than \$4 million—plus the renowned Barcelona \$1 million-a-season paycheck—and set about blending mischief

with mischief. "Sometimes Cruyff harnessed Stoichkov and Romario in the same line-up. Sometimes he substituted one for the other, set them up almost as rivals.

Yet he made them gel. They came out of it as friends, temporarily at least, godfathers to one another's children.

Stoichkov and Romario had nine Spanish international team players, plus the Dutch captain Ronald Koeman, working with them. Now they have Hagi.

Cruyff is the most restless, the most demanding, coach in the game. He is risking nothing on Hagi's ability—those breathtaking Hagi curled-left-foot free kicks and his orchestration of the impetuous victory over Argentina were evidence. Hagi, with his appreciation of space and timing, with his cunning to know when to hold the ball in the caress of his left foot or to release teammates like shots from a sling, can complement Stoichkov and Romario.

He already speaks enough Spanish to mix it up with them. At 29, he has the worldliness of a player who began representing his nation abroad at the age of 15.

THE questions are not to do with quality. They are in the mind and the heart of Hagi, the willingness to be accepted among artists rather than play on the pedestal among artisans.

Think where he is coming from. A few months ago, flabby around the waist and apparently letting the game pass him by, he strolled the midfield for Brescia in Italy's second division.

I saw him at Wembley in March, a lost soul, or so it seemed, in a stadium only a quarter full, playing in the recently exhumed Italian-Italian Cup. He walked, he seldom ran; yet, when he stirred, he still was a class apart.

Two weeks later, Romania suspended Hagi for two games after he spat at a Northern Ireland player in a friendly match. The World Cup transformed him, and I believe him implicitly when he says there was special inspiration—a drive among players who represented Romanians so recently liberated after terrible tyranny.

Hagi's own liberation was personal. Few Romanians drove a white Mercedes around Bucharest as he did years ago, but few were the personal "captives," the pet athletes, of the dictator Ceausescu.

Hagi and Nadia Comaneci shared that. The son of peasants, he was a prodigy known to and guarded by Ceausescu when he was still a boy.

When the dictator fell in 1989, when Real Madrid first lured this "Maradona of the Carpathians" to Spain, freedom almost consumed him.

Hagi drank too much and performed too little, and in two years was on the slippery slope. Brescia rescued him because its coach, Mitcea Lupescu, knew Hagi's worth and knew, from 72 appearances on Romania's left wing, the demands.

Lupescu surrounded him with two other Romanian exiles. The coach tolerated Hagi's defect (intermittent brilliance) and gave him affection. I don't know that Cruyff is into affection.

Barcelona will grant more money than Hagi can spend—a thousandfold the laborer's wage of his father, Iancu Hagi.

Catalonia is a platform, a challenge fit for his phenomenal gifts. But it will extend him physically and mentally. Hagi has coasted this far. He may find he has opted for a more fanatical calling even than that of Romania, where some would make him president.

At Nou Camp he can be just one of the heroes, and only then if he works.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Lalas Puts Off Signing With Padova

Despite claims from the team that he was ready to sign, the U.S. defender Alexi Lalas put off a decision Tuesday on joining the Italian soccer club Padova, The Associated Press reported.

On Monday, the team announced that the defender would sign a contract at a news conference Tuesday, making him the first American to play in Europe's most prestigious soccer league. Lalas showed up for the conference, but rather than signing, he "promised to give the team an answer on his decision by the end of the week," said Gildo Fattori, the team's spokesman.

Fattori said Lalas was still undecided because he had two other offers, from the German club Bochum and the English team Coventry City.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	51	34	.600
Baltimore	47	38	.552
Toronto	42	43	.494
Detroit	42	43	.494
Central Division			
Chicago	52	29	.643
Cleveland	52	29	.643
Kansas City	47	34	.580
Minnesota	42	43	.494
Seattle	42	43	.494
National League			
St. Louis	51	34	.600
Atlanta	47	38	.552
Philadelphia	42	43	.494
Pittsburgh	42	43	.494
San Francisco	42	43	.494

Monday's Line Scores

Team	Score	Opponent
New York	9-1	Baltimore
Toronto	4-1	Detroit
Chicago	5-2	Cleveland
St. Louis	6-1	Atlanta
Philadelphia	4-1	Pittsburgh
San Francisco	4-1	Los Angeles

THE MICHAEL JORDAN WATCH

MONDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 1-for-5 in the Hornets' 52 victory over the Orlando Magic. Jordan struck out in the second, scored up to first in the fifth, and hit a double in the 12th. He had seven seasons in right field.

SEASON TO DATE: Jordan is hitting .463 (58-126) with 28 runs, 32 doubles, one triple, 34 RBIs, 37 walks, 41 strikeouts and 22 stolen bases in 37 attempts.

JAPANESE LEAGUES

Central League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Yokohama	40	29	.577
Yokohama	40	29	.577
Yokohama	40	29	.577
Yokohama	40	29	.577

TRANSITIONS

CLEVELAND—Optimist Jerry Dipoto, pitcher, in Charlotte, N.C. Called up Able Le-land, pitcher, from Charlotte. Extended the contract of Mike Harmon, pitcher, through 1994 season.

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SIDELINES

Court Clears Rugby Player in Killing

LONDON (AP)—The first player in English rugby's 171-year history to be prosecuted for a death on the field was found not guilty of manslaughter Tuesday.

William Hardy, 25, an electrician, was cleared of charges that he "deliberately and unlawfully" caused the death of Seamus Lavelle during a club match between West Drayton and Hendon 16 months ago. Prosecutors alleged that Hardy had "deliberately and unlawfully" disabled Lavelle with an uppercut to the jaw during the match. As Lavelle fell backward, his head struck the ground. He died from traumatic head injuries two days later.

"It's tragic. A man is still dead," said Hardy, who embraced relatives as he left the court. "I am relieved I have been cleared, but I shall carry on grieving for him. I am still upset someone has died."

Celtics Drop Parish, Last of Big 3

BOSTON (AP)—Robert Parish, 41, the last active member of one of the greatest front lines in National Basketball Association history, will not play next season for the Boston Celtics.

That probability became a certainty when the team used Parish's \$2.8 million salary cap slot to sign the free agent Dominique Wilkins last Friday. League rules provide a one-year prohibition on teams re-signing a player whose slot it used to sign another player.

For the first 12 of his 14 seasons with Boston, Parish teamed with the forwards Larry Bird and Kevin McHale to form a brilliant front line. Bird retired after the 1991-92 season and McHale retired a year later.

For the Record

Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler of Canada, ice dance bronze medalists at the Lillehammer and Albertville Olympics, announced in Toronto on Tuesday that they were quitting competition to concentrate on a professional career.

Bobby Charlton, 56, the former English soccer star, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. (AP)

The Denver Broncos and Los Angeles Raiders arrived in Barcelona on Tuesday in preparation for the first American Bowl game of the National Football League preseason on Sunday. (AP)

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OBSERVER

A Classical Turnoff

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — California, which is in the vanguard of practically everything, has started using classical music as a teenager repellent.

Apparently nothing works like a dose of Beethoven quartet for driving a horde of teenagers out of your neighborhood, unless it's a Bach fugue. All the masters are powerful juice, however: Haydn, Mozart, Wagner, Brahms The pity is they can't be sprayed out of a can.

In California, severe infestations of teenagers occur, as in the East, in malls and around convenience stores. Biologists believe teenagers are lured by the combination of generous parking space and chilled soda pop.

These, say the scientists, combine in mild weather to intensify a terrifying teenager lust for noise. At one time this could be gratified by a small car radio, or so it was believed by early teenagers.

How wrong they were. Apparently the teenager has always had an ear organ — ironic word for it in view of teenager detestation of Bach's magnificent organ music — which creates an insatiable craving for decibels.

Only recently has electronic technology reached the stage where it can even begin to provide the decibels the teenager can absorb without pain.

Industrial-strength electronic weaponry now being sold can make life insupportable for neighbors of open-air businesses like convenience stores experiencing a teenager infestation.

Malls can police teenager noise better than convenience stores, but they find that teenagers nevertheless tend to score older customers who associate them with noise capable of deafening the innocent for miles around.

Teenagers say there aren't any innocents for miles around anymore and, in view of the unspeakable world their elders

have created, everybody would be better off if they couldn't ever hear anything anyhow.

What excites the teenagers to such sass? Scientists believe the fury results when a teenager hears what he regards as music referred to as "noise."

Experiments at the Institute of Teenager Sturm und Drang suggest that the teenager does, in fact, believe that sound capable of blowing out eardrums eight blocks from its source is, as one specimen teenager called it, "the sweetest music this side of Heaven."

California malls, like most malls, provide incessant broadcast music, which is theoretically supposed to stimulate the money-spending juices of their prototypical customer, a well-heeled baby boomer who is going on 50.

To a teenager any rock is better than no rock. So the malls have been providing a rock to stay the teenager's hunger until he can get to a convenience store and turn up the sound to the point where it scares the hurricanes back to the horse latitudes.

California malls now find they can clear them out fast by replacing baby-boomer rock with the classics. Teenagers simply can't stand it.

Four notes of a Mozart piano concerto affect them the way DDT used to affect earwigs. Scientists believe teenagers instinctively fear that classical music is a deadly threat to their health, just as the boomer generation believes cigarette smoke will do them all in.

This could mean a grim future for people who are not already deaf, because teenagers, who invariably get older, are bound to be in charge eventually. We could end up a nation of malls vibrating to unbearable sounds and of social outcasts huddled in lonely alleys listening through earplugs to heavily taxed tapes of Verdi's "Requiem."

New York Times Service

Latest Collecting Boom: The Sleazy '50s

By William Grimes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — America's post-war boom brought with it an official style and an official narrative. The mood was optimistic. The cars, the kitchen appliances and even the people were shiny and bright.

After a depression and a world war, the vision of a split-level suburban house and a happy nuclear family took up permanent residence in the national brain. All endings were happy ones. Officially, there were no shadows.

Well, forget all that. With the persistence of a recurring nightmare, images of the other post-war America now stalk the land, offering lurid testimony of an alternative nation — an America of cheese, tease and sleaze — of bondage princesses, third-rate dinosaurs and outer-space movies, dark and violent tough-guy thrillers, scandal rags, "nudie-cutie" adult films, bodybuilders, hot rodgers and juvenile delinquents.

In an orgy of historical revisionism, collectors, amateur historians and the style-hungry have been working the margins of late-'40s and '50s America, turning over rocks and peering into forbidden corners with the savage gleam of a gang of bikers holding Ozzie and Harriet hostage.

There's a lively market in drugstore pulp paperbacks, scandal magazines (especially if the cover shows trash goddesses like Mamie Van Doren or Jayne Mansfield), and pinup art.

Video distributors, having worked their way through the B material, are frantically exhuming levels C and D, in some cases bringing out '50s films that never made it to the screen. Publishers like Vintage have reissued a slew of tough-guy '50s crime writers like Jim Thompson and Charles Willeford. Picking up the scent, Showtime recently asked a handful of well-known directors to remake 1950s B movies for a new series, "Rebel Highway."

"People think of the 20 years after the war as this Eisenhower, golf, 'Leave It to Beaver,' plastic sort of time, but there was a real undercurrent of sex, violence, mystery and exploitation," said Alan Betrock, an archivist who publishes collectors' guides to popular scandal and girly magazines like Confidential, Dare, Glimme and Naked Truth. "To Get



Miriam Linna and Billy Miller repackaging little-known rebel rockers.

Him Back I Had to Become . . . A Cheap Pickup." "Those Naughty, Naughty Stories About Diana Dora," "Have You Tasted Forbidden Love?" "Hollywood Dope Racket." The magazines offered everything that television didn't.

"These magazines sold 35 million copies a month," Betrock said. "Confidential was the largest-selling stand magazine in America. This wasn't a small thing; it was a big thing."

It's still a big thing. James Ellroy has mined a rich vein of sleaze in books like "The Big Nowhere," "L.A. Confidential" and "Hollywood Nocturne," double-hard-boiled crime stories that make Los Angeles in the early '50s seem like a bubbling cesspool.

Everyone is crooked, the double-cross is the usual form of human interaction, the cops are barely distinguishable from the crooks they bust. The prose is nonstop uppercuts.

Ellroy, whose next novel, "American Tabloid," will be published by Knopf in the fall, takes a ghoulish pleasure in mingling with his kind of

people, whom he describes, with pleasure, as "the peepers and prowlers, homosexual informers and hepcat junkies, voyeuristic cops and dope addicts."

Those were the days. In fact, Ellroy sees a kind of innocence behind the world he describes. "Back then, square Americans knew the dark stuff was out there, but it was contained," he said. "It didn't have a name; it wasn't thrashed out on television like it is today. People want to go back into an era when there were shadows."

There are many roads back into the mark. Through their Norton record label, Miriam Linna and her husband, Billy Miller, repackaging little-known rebel rockers and ultra-rare rockabilly singers like Hasil Adkins and Johnny Powers, the ultimate in teen alienation.

Their series "The Raging Teens," now at three volumes, offers a seeming impossibility: New England rockabilly.

"You wouldn't think you'd get one

volume of that," Miller said, "but we may put out Volume 4." (Volumes 1 through 3 include promising angry-teen titles like "Gangwar," "Gimme the Keys" and "Renegade.")

Pride of place in the Norton catalogue goes to Link Wray, master of the scary, reverberant guitar solo.

"I like the Hell's Angels instrumental kind of stuff, when he was a real maniac," said Linna, who pointed out that Wray's 1958 hit "Rumble" was the only instrumental ever to be banned as a possible incitement to gang warfare.

At Kim's Video in the East Village, a sign near the door promises "horror, sci-fi, mindless action and gratuitous violence" by the best of the nation's drive-in amens.

This includes special sections for biker films, juvenile-delinquent films, exploitation films and, of course, the complete works of Ed Wood Jr., the legendary director of "Plan 9 From Outer Space," "Jail Bait," "Bride of the Monster" and other triumphs of cinematic incompetence.

Wood has become a figure of fascination for revisionists. A cross-dresser, he played a thinly disguised version of himself in the very strange "Glen or Glenda," a film that was made in 1953 but not released until 1981. "The world still wasn't ready," Michael Weldon justly noted in his seminal guide, "The Psychotronic Encyclopedia of Film."

But the wheel of history has turned. Today Wood stands as a towering and mysteriously compelling (Tim Burton, the director of the Batman films, is making a feature film on his life and work.) And along with him, a host of despised cinematic subgenres have risen from the depths.

Video companies like Smiler Cinema in Medford, Oregon, and Something Weird in Seattle are busy mining every one of them, from horror, sci-fi, juvenile delinquent and exploitation to such intriguing hybrids as sword-and-sandal meets sci-fi ("Hercules Against the Moon Men") and horror westerns ("Billy the Kid Meets Dracula").

"This was the fun stuff that didn't make any apologies," said Michael Barson, the editor of the forthcoming "I Married a Monster From Outer Space: Tear-and-Send Postcards From the Truly Terrible Fantasy and Science Fiction B-Movies of the '40s and '50s" (Pantheon).

PEOPLE

McCartney Backs Geese So Far, Not So Good

Paul McCartney and his neighbor, the television writer Carla Lane, failed in their bid to save 150 Canada geese that were proving a nuisance in London's Battersea Park. McCartney suggested they be moved to his Sussex estate. Too late. Marksmen from the local council shot them. Meanwhile, McCartney, outraged that Gillette uses animals in product testing, has sent his razor, shaving cream and other products back to the company. McCartney demanded a refund, which he said he would donate to People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

Madonna is seeking a restraining order against Todd Michael Lawrence, accusing him of stalking her and calling himself her husband. She says he has been ringing the buzzer at her Hollywood house and saying he was "coming home," according to court papers filed in Los Angeles.

Bryce Taylor, a New Zealander being sued by Princess Diana for photographing her working out in a London gym, says Buckingham Palace has singled him out because he's not British, and is using him to send a message to the British media.

The movie producer David Geffen thinks writers should stick to writing and leave the casting to him. Anne Rice, author of "Interview With the Vampire," complained when Tom Cruise was chosen by Geffen's company to play the vampire Lestat in the film of the book. "People were outraged when Vivien Leigh was cast in the role of Scarlett O'Hara," he said. "Today, it is unthinkable that anybody else could have played it."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 9

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today				Tomorrow			
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	28/32	19/24	28/32	19/24	28/32	19/24	28/32	19/24
Amsterdam	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Athens	32/38	21/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27
Berlin	26/32	14/21	26/32	14/21	26/32	14/21	26/32	14/21
Bombay	32/38	21/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27
Buenos Aires	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Budapest	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Cairo	32/38	21/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27
Canton	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Chongqing	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Colombo	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Copenhagen	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Delhi	32/38	21/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27
Dhaka	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Dublin	17/22	12/13	17/22	12/13	17/22	12/13	17/22	12/13
Frankfurt	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Geneva	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Helsinki	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Istanbul	32/38	21/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27
London	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Los Angeles	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Madrid	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Moscow	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Mumbai	32/38	21/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27	31/38	22/27
Nairobi	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Paris	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Rangoon	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Rio de Janeiro	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Rome	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Sao Paulo	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Seoul	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Shanghai	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Singapore	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Taipei	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Tokyo	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21
Yokohama	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21	24/25	20/21



Unseasonably hot weather will cover the Western states through the end of the week. Frequent showers will occur across the western Great Lakes. There will be showers and thunderstorms Thursday and Friday across much of the East, including New York and Washington, D.C.

Middle East					Latin America				
	Today	High	Low	Temporum		Today	High	Low	Temporum
	°C	°F	°C	°F		°C	°F	°C	°F
Bahia	28/34	82/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
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Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
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Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
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Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34	84/93	27/31	81/88	Buenos Aires	14/27	54/81	10/15	50/59
Bombay	29/34								